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GAZETTEER

OF THE

AMBALA DISTRICT.

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1883-4.



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PREFACE.

The period fixed by the Punjab Government for the compilation of the *Gazetteer* of the province being limited to twelve months, the Editor has not been able to prepare any original matter for the present work; and his duties have been confined to throwing the already existing material into shape, supplementing it as far as possible by contributions obtained from district officers, passing the draft through the press, circulating it for revision, altering it in accordance with the corrections and suggestions of revising officers, and printing and issuing the final edition.

The material available in print for the *Gazetteer* of this district consisted of the Settlement Reports, and a draft *Gazetteer* compiled between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law. Notes on certain points have been supplied by district officers; while the report on the Census of 1881 has been utilised. Of the present volume, Section A of Chap. V. (General Administration), and the whole of Chap. VI. (Towns), have been for the most part supplied by the Deputy Commissioner; while Section A of Chap. III. (Statistics of Population) has been taken from the Census Report. But with these exceptions, the great mass of the text has been taken almost if not quite verbally, from Mr. Cunningham's compilation already referred to, which again was largely based upon the Settlement Reports of the district by Messrs. Wynyard and Melvill.

The reports in question were written about 1855, and, modelled on the meagre lines of the older Settlement Reports, afford very inadequate material for an account of the district. No better or fuller material, however, was either available or procurable within the time allowed. But when the settlement operations now in progress are complete, a second and more complete edition of this *Gazetteer* will be prepared; and meanwhile the present edition will serve the useful purpose of collecting and publishing in a systematic form, information which had before been scattered, and in part unpublished.

The draft edition of this *Gazetteer* has been revised by Messrs. Macmahb, Frizelle, Kensington and Douie, and by the Irrigation Department so far as regards the canals of the district. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the spelling of vernacular names, which has been fixed throughout by him in accordance with the prescribed system of transliteration. The final edition, though compiled by the Editor, has been prepared for and passed through the press by Mr. Stack.

THE EDITOR.

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CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

SECTION A.—DESCRIPTIVE.

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

General description.

The Ambala district is the southern-most of the three districts of the Ambala division, and lies between north latitude $29^{\circ}49'$ and $30^{\circ}46'$ and east longitude $76^{\circ}26'$ and $77^{\circ}30'$. It occupies the angle where the Siwaliks meet the Jamnā, and stretches westwards under the former, and southwards along the latter. Its greatest length from north-west to south-east is 92 miles, and its breadth at the widest part 67 miles. It is bounded on the north-east by the Himalayas, among which lie the Simla Hill States, on the south-east by the Jamnā, which separates it from the Sahāranpur district of the North-Western Provinces, on the south by the district of Karnal, on the west by the Native State of Patāla and the Lādhianāh district, and on the north-west by the Satlaj. These boundaries, however, include the greater portion of the territory belonging to the Native State of Kalsā, which lies scattered about among the British villages. It is divided into six *tahsils*, of which those of Pipli and Ambala include all the north-eastern portion of the district, while Jagādhrī, Narsīnggarh, Kharnar, and Ropar lie under the hills in that order from east to west. The *tahsils* are farther sub-divided into *parganahs* as follows:—Ambala into Ambala and Mnlāma; Jagādhrī, into Jagādhrī, Mustafahād, and Khizrāhād; Ropar, into Ropar and Morinda; Kharnar, into Kharnar and Mohārīkpur; Narsīnggarh, into Narsīnggarh, Sādhaura, and Kutāha; and Pipli, into Thanesar, Shāhābād, and Lādwa.

Some leading statistics regarding the district and the several *tahsils* into which it is divided are given in Table No. I. on the opposite page. The district contains five towns of more than 10,000 souls, as follows:—Ambala, 67,463; Jagādhrī, 12,300; Sādhaura, 19,794; Ropar, 10,326; Shāhābād, 10,213. The administrative head-quarters are situated at Ambala on the Seindo, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and at about the centre of the district. Ambala stands 19th in order of area and 1st in order of population among the 32 districts of the province, comprising 2.41 per cent. of the total area, 5.66 per cent. of

Town.	N. Lat. Tolls.	E. Long. Tolls.	Pop. above one level.
Ambala	29°49'	76°26'	67,463
Kharnar	29°45'	76°30'	12,300
Jagādhrī	29°42'	77°00'	19,794
Narsīnggarh	29°38'	77°00'	10,326
Ropar	29°35'	77°04'	10,213
Thanesar	29°30'	77°02'	10,213
Shāhābād	29°28'	77°02'	10,213

* Approximate.

the total population, and 5.75 per cent. of the urban population of British territory. The latitude, longitude, and height in feet above the sea of the principal places in the district are shown in the margin.

Chapter I. A.

Descriptive.

Physical features.

A strip of Patiala territory jutting into the district from the south-west, separates it into two uneven halves, which are connected only by a neck of land immediately below the hills, not more than two miles wide at its narrowest point. Of these two portions, the southern is the larger, and has the shape of an irregular square, two sides of which rest upon the Jammā and the Himalayas respectively. The northern and smaller portion stretches north-west along the face of the hills so far as the Sutlaj. Towards the Himalayas the portion is comparatively straight, the first slope of the hills marking throughout the greater part of the district's length the border of British territory, beyond which lies the independent State of Nāhan or Sarmaur; at two points only does the district extend into the hills; once at its eastern extremity upon the Jammā, and again nearly opposite its narrowest point, about midway between the Jammā and the Sutlaj. The eastern projection into the hills is a tract of a few square miles only, but is valuable for the sal timber, with which it is thickly grown. The other hill tract, known as the *Morni ilāka* of the *Kutāba parganah*, is 97 square miles in extent. It differs so completely from the remainder of the district, as well physically as in its history and the races of its inhabitants, that the account of it requires to be kept quite separate from that of the district at large. It is printed, therefore, in the form of a separate appendix to this volume. Below the hills, the face of the country assumes immediately the appearance, to the eye, of a perfectly level plain. It has, however, a uniform slope towards the south-west, and near the hills its surface is broken at short intervals by the beds of mountain torrents. These form the most characteristic feature in the physical aspect of the country.

Nature of the soil,
country, &c.

The aspect of the country is pleasing, undulating near the hills, then stretching away into the central plains. It is well wooded throughout, especially in the south, where fine mango groves abound. The neighbourhood of the hills, and the moisture imparted by the passage of the numerous hill torrents, give an air of freshness, almost of protractness, to what would otherwise be a level and uninteresting plain. The Himalayas, in clear weather, are visible from all parts of the district. The whole surface of the country is alluvial, the only distinction being between more ancient and more modern deposits. The high ground which occupies the heart of the district is technically known as *bāngar*; the low lying alluvial soil of modern growth is called, in distinction, *khaddar*. Of one or other of these kinds is the whole district made up. The formation of the alluvial deposits has been thus described:

"The flat country between the Jammā and Anabika has undoubtedly all, or nearly all, been formed by the siltling up of the rivers, which, rushing down from the hills, leave year after year a deposit in their beds, until the beds become too shallow to hold the flood. This then spreads over the country, leaving a deposit throughout its course, until it finds some lower level, through which it works a channel, and for a time leaves its own course entirely. The old shallow bed is ploughed over and cultivated, until after years or centuries the water returns to what has again become the former level of the country."

The *bhangar* tract, *par excellence*, of the southern portion of the district, is that which lies between the Noghli and the Markandā, and is drained by the Ghaggar and Sarasoti. Towards the east it ends abruptly in the high bank of the Jamnā; to the west it slopes gently away in the direction of the Ghaggar and the plain in which lies the city and environs of Ambala.

In the northern part of the district, beyond the line marked by the Ghaggar, spurs of the Himalayas project further into the plains. Below them the country is rich and well wooded, mostly a level plain even up to their very feet; and though, like the southern portion, it is intersected by mountain torrents, yet these flow, for the most part, in deep channels, and their influence does not extend beyond their immediate limits. They deposit no silt near the hills, and the country, as a natural consequence, is slightly lower than it is to the south of the Ghaggar. The soil too of this portion of the district is much less mixed with sand, and consists, for the most part, of a heavy mould. But the water lying deep, the country is dry, and on this account less fertile than are other tracts, which to all appearance have a poorer soil. In the *bhāder* land, near the hills, water is so close to the surface that it can be obtained in the river beds by merely scratching away a little of the earth. But, generally speaking, in *bhāder* land, the depth of water below the surface varies from 6 to 20 feet. In such soil the spring harvest is generally grown independent of artificial irrigation. The wells are worked by a rude Persian-wheel or by the hand lever. They are, however, but little used in comparison with those on the higher or *bhangar* lands, where there exists a more constant necessity for irrigation. In some parts of the *bhangar* land, water is hardly obtainable at all for irrigation, and in the parts most remote from the hills many villages do not possess a well, even for drinking purposes, but depend entirely for their water supply on the surface drainage collected in tanks. The general depth below the surface in *bhangar* land varies from 30 to 60 feet, and though the water is abundant, the labour of raising it is great.

The general character of the hill streams, which have already been alluded to as a prominent feature of the district, is that of broad sandy courses, scarcely below the surface of the country, and varying in breadth from a hundred yards to upwards of a mile, dry during the great part of the year, but pouring down a formidable body of water in rainy weather. This character they maintain for a distance, on the average, of 20 miles below the hills. They then gradually tan into sluggish docile streams, with well-defined clay banks, and a volume which is much diminished, as well by irrigation as by absorption in the sand. Eventually all, or almost all, the streams that leave the hills between the Sutlej and the Jamnā unite in the Ghaggar. This from the commencement is the most important of them all, and is the only one which contains a flow of water throughout the year. Passing the confines of the district, it flows on

Chapter I. A.

Descriptive.

Nature of the soil,
scenery, &c.

River system.

Chapter I. A.

Descriptive.

River system.

through Patāla and Sirsā, and finally loses itself in the rainless sands of Rājputāna. Two streams, the Sirsā *nadi* and the smaller stream from Valaknād, are perennial, and fall into the Sutlej at about 5 and 11 miles above Ropar respectively. The waters of the Sirsā *nadi* are utilized to turn flour mills. The other streams, without exception, dry up shortly after the cessation of the rains, or, at best, retain water only in a few unconnected pools. In some places their beds are ploughed up for the spring harvest, so that their track is hardly distinguishable from the surrounding fields, until, on the commencement of the rains, they swell again into formidable torrents. The local name for these torrents is *rau*. In the northern part of the district, the river beds are deeper and less sandy than in the south. A short account is given below of the most important.

The Ghaggar.

The Ghaggar rises in the territory of Nālma or Sarmaur, and, passing through the Katāla *pargana*, leaves the hills a few miles above the town of Mani Mājra. It skirts the border of the Khurur *tahsil* for a few miles, and then crosses the district at its narrowest point. Thence it passes on into Patāla territory, but again touches the border of the district, a short distance to the west of the city of Ambāla. Near Mani Mājra it is largely used for irrigation, the water being drawn off by means of artificial cuts, or *kāls*. The bed is stony for a few miles below the hills, but soon becomes a wide tract of sand. The upper portion of the course contains water throughout the year, a foot deep in summer, but reaching six feet in the rains. The greater part of it, however, is drawn off for irrigation in the first few miles of its course, and in dry weather but little escapes for use lower down. When in flood, the current is too dangerous for boats, but, except on rare occasions, the stream is always fordable. The Ambāla and Simla road crosses it by a ford about half way between Kālka and Ambāla, and the mules are, during the rains, carried over on elephants. Immediately after heavy rain, delay is often experienced, but the water quickly subsides sufficiently to allow of fording. The use of the Ghaggar water either for drinking or for irrigation is most prejudicial to health, causing fever, spleen, and goitre. The Settlement Officer of the district, speaking of the tract which it waters, says:—

"These villages are frightfully under-populated. There are but few wells, and the Ghaggar water is drunk. Fever is extensively prevalent, as is proved by the distended spleen of almost every third man. Ask a man to run a few hundred yards alongside of your horse, and he is immediately stopped by a coughing fit; whereas a fit, rising out of the influence of irrigation, will run a couple of miles with the greatest ease. Goitre (called *gillerk*) is very prevalent; and it is by no means uncommon to find four, five or six *gillers* (called *gajper*) of deformed minds and bodies in a single village. Families die out in the fourth generation. There is not a man in the *chak* who can boast of a residence of more than three generations. . . . In fact, it is only the prospect of obtaining enormous out-turns to their labour that induces men to settle here."

The area irrigated by the Ghaggar in this district amounts in all to nearly 10,000 acres.

The Saraswati is the ancient Sarawati, famous in annals of early Brahminical history. It rises in the low hills just beyond the border of the district in Sarmaur, and emerges into the plains at Ad Badri, a place esteemed sacred by all Hindûs. A short distance below the hills a branch stream connects it with the Sonih, and a mile or two further, near the village of Chalanr, it disappears for a time in the mud, but, percolating underground, re-emerges about three miles further south, at the village of Bhawanpur. At Bâlehappur, again disappearing below the surface, it is apparently lost in the Chatang. At Para Khara, however, it again reappears, and flows onwards in a south-westerly direction until at Urnat, near Pohnwa, it is joined by the Mârkanâ. Crossing Karnâl, the united river, bearing still the name of Sarawati, enters Patâlâ territory and ultimately joins the Ghaggar. In ancient times the Ghaggar, below this junction, appears to have borne the name of its tributary, the Sarawati, and, undiminished in those days by irrigation near the hills, poured down a considerable volume of water across the Râjputâna plains, and debouched into the Indus below the junction of the Panjâb rivers. Its bed can be still traced as far as Mirjârh in Bahawalpur, but its water penetrates no further than Bhâtnr in Râjputâna.

Much has been written as to the desiccation of the Sarawati, which is thus represented in ancient times to have been an important river. The phenomenon, however, seems amply explained by the supposition made above, that anciently the Ghaggar was considered an affluent of the Sarawati, instead of the Sarawati of the Ghaggar, and that when ancient writers speak of the Sarawati, they include under that name the united Ghaggar and Sarawati. If the possibility of this be granted, the failure in the water supply is easily accounted for by the greater volume of water now drawn off for irrigation, and by the raising up of the river beds caused by the dams employed to divert the water over the fields. It is impossible to suppose that the supply of water in the sources has permanently decreased. This varies from year to year with the rainfall, and there is no reason for supposing that the rainfall is less now than it used to be. There is no mystery about the matter. The Ghaggar, it must be remembered, would, if it and its tributaries were left to themselves, receive the whole drainage of the lower Himalayas between the Jâmna and the Nûtinj, and this is quite sufficient to provide water during the rains for a considerable river. At the present time, in parts of the course of the various streams, every village has dams, which, however small individually, carry off in the aggregate an enormous volume of water, quite sufficient to affect the lower parts of the stream. Nor is this the only result of this system of damming back the water for purposes of irrigation. Not only is water drawn off, but the flow of the water which occupies is impeded. This leads to increased absorption in the soil, and increased deposit of silt. And thus, year by year, the power

Chapter I. A.

Descriptive.

The Sarawati.

Chapter I. A—
Descriptive.
The Saraswati.

of the streams to sweep away obstacles becomes less, while the obstacles themselves become more formidable. There can be no doubt that the process of desiccation of the lower parts of the Ambala streams will go on and increase until the introduction of a new and improved method of utilizing their waters. In the Ambala district the bed of the Saraswati is for the most part well defined, but expands, here and there, into a broad belt of sand. It never contains more than two feet of water, and is dry for eight months in the year, water remaining only in occasional parts or in spots where it is dammed up to provide bathing places for pilgrims. General Cunningham, in his Archaeological Report for 1863-64, gives the following account of the river :—

"The Saraswati, in Sanskrit *Sarasvatī*, is the well-known to require more than a mere notice. Its name is derived from *Sara*, a 'lake or pool,' and *vati*, 'like,' meaning the 'river of lakes or pools,' a character which it still bears, as it partially dries up early in the year, and becomes a mere succession of pools without any visible stream. The Brāhmins have cleverly taken advantage of these pools, to each of which they have attached a legend with its accompanying shrine. Thus, along the bank of the Saraswati to the north of Thānesar, from *Badon Jaleh* on the east to *Ajaja Ghat* on the west, a distance of only five miles, there are no less than 34 shrines, or some shrines in one mile, or a shrine at every 250 yards. Of these the most celebrated is the *Kale Prichia*, or *Gangoprichia*, in which the Ganges herself is said to have bathed to get rid of the load of sin with which the people had defiled her waters. Another famous place is the *Shikhatpach*, where *Pann Rishi* dedicated a shrine to *Siva*, under the name of *Shikha*. According to the legend, the *Jyenna Raja Bee*, whose name I have found as vividly defined as those of the Pāndus themselves, while travelling in a *doli* was set down by the bearers on the bank of the Saraswati. A dog crossed the river and stopped near the *doli* to shake himself, when some water was sprinkled on the Raja, who was astonished on seeing that each spot thus wetted immediately became white. He at once plunged into the stream and came out entirely cleansed from his leprosy. These two legends are alone sufficient to account for the deeply-rooted belief of the people in the purifying quality of the waters of the Saraswati. Some places refer to the destruction of the Kshatriyas by Parson-Bhima, and other spots are dedicated to the story of the Pāndus, such as *Kabirki-ess* and *Ashtapur*. In the first of these places the water of the river was changed to milk (*akshra*) for the use of the mortal Pāndus, and in the other their bones (*asthi*) were collected together in a heap. In a.d. 634 these bones were shown to the Chinese pilgrim, Hwen Thsang, who records that they were of very large size. All my inquiries for them were fruitless, but the site of *Ashtapur* is still pointed out in the plain to the west of the city towards *Ajaja Ghat*."

The Hindu tradition attached to the disappearance of the river in the sand is as follows. Saraswati was the daughter of Mahādeo; but her father one day, in a fit of drunkenness, approaching with intent to violate her modesty; she fled, and in her flight, whenever she saw her pursuer gaining, she dived under ground, re-emerging a few miles further on. The river sprang up in her track, and where she disappeared in order to commemorate her exploit, there the river also to this day dives under ground.

The Chatang.

The Chatang rises in the plains a few miles to the south-east of the Saraswati, and the two streams run parallel to each other

until the point of their secret junction. From this point the bed of the Chaiang strikes more to the south and runs for some distance parallel with the Jamná; then, turning westward, it passes in the direction of Hānsi and Hissar. In this part of its course, its bed is utilized for the Hissar branch of the Western Jamná canal. Traces of its bed are visible as far as the Ghuaggar, which it used to join some miles below Bhutner.

The Tángri rises in the hills of Katāhā, and flowing in a southerly direction as far as Panjokhra, a village about five miles north-east of Ambāla, there separates into two main channels, which still keep a southerly course, running one on either side of the cantonment of Ambāla. Each branch, after passing Ambāla, again subdivides, and the whole is finally lost in the sand near Thol and other villages, about 15 miles south-west of Ambāla. The banks of the main stream and of the eastern branch are high and steep. The bed is sandy throughout, dry except in the rains, when the water attains a depth of 12 feet. The adjacent lands are sandy, no islands are formed, nor is the current dangerous. The river deposits large quantities of sand. It is usually fordable throughout its whole length except when heavy floods come down. These, however, continue only for a few hours at a time. The water of the western branch, which has sloping banks and an ill-defined channel, spreads over the neighbouring fields on both sides, fertilising a considerable tract. The Grand Trunk Road crosses the Tángri by a masonry bridge.

The Bahālī is a kindred stream, so connected with the Tángri that the two may be almost considered as branches of one river. They form one stream at Boh, a village adjoining the Ambāla cantonments on the north. Formerly they used to inundate the cantonments, but their floods are now shut out by a permanent dam, which turns nearly all the water of the Tángri into the bed of the Bahālī and completely protects the cantonments. At Shāhpur, on the Grand Trunk Road, the river is joined by the Umeri, and all three have thenceforward one channel.

The Sādhana-wāla run, otherwise known as the Nakti or Sadādhieni wādī. This stream is formed a little above the town of Sādhaura, by the confluence of the Sūkār, Fandī, and Khāndā torrents. It joins the Mārkhanda about 13 miles below the hills.

The Mārkhanda, which rises in the Sahān hills, receives the Ran wādī at a short distance within the district, and the Sādhana-wāla as above noted. It is further swelled, about 11 miles lower down, by the Hagnā and ultimately joins the Saraswati, a few miles beyond the border of the district, near Pāhwa. The Mārkhanda is the principal drain of this part of the country. It is a dangerous and treacherous stream, and rises suddenly from rain in the hills, when the water comes down with a rushing noise, like a wall or a wave of the sea, sweeping all before it; then, running off, leaves the river bed a quick-sand,

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The Chaiang.

The Tángri.

The Bahālī.

The Nakti.

The Mārkhanda.

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Descriptive.

The Mārkanda.

except only at the regular beaten fords. The deposit left by this river is very valuable, and the best sugar-cane in the district is grown in land flooded by it and the Sādhaura *nadi*. But this benefit is in a measure neutralized by the sand, which in dry weather drifts eastward from it, bearing destruction to cultivated lands and at times burying whole villages. The floods, too, have severely damaged or entirely swept away many large villages. The river is, therefore, but a doubtful blessing to the neighbourhood.

The Beguā.

The Beguā, a wide torrent, having two sources in Katāba and Sarman, emerges into the plains near the village of Patahgarh, and flowing almost due south through the *pargana*s of Naraingarh, Sādhaura, and Malāna, falls into the Mārkanda at Ahmud Majra. The banks are shelving and the land adjacent sandy. Like the Mārkanda, it is subject to sudden and violent floods, and on subsiding, leaves a valuable deposit of alluvial soil. It is dry three months in the year. Its greatest depth in the rainy season is four feet, and it is fordable nearly everywhere.

The Kustalla.

The Kustalla is a small stream coming from the direction of Kālā, and joining the Ghaggar at Chandi. Its banks are abrupt and its bed sandy.

The Sukhiā.

The Sukhiā, called also the Sukhna, is a broad stream rising near Pinjaur, which after a course of 15 miles in a southern direction, falls into the Ghaggar at Mahārikpur. It has abrupt banks and a pebbly bed. It is of little use for irrigation, but a few villages derive a fluctuating supply of water from it. It carries three feet of water in the rains, but, except near springs, is dry at other times. It is always fordable.

The Sugh *run*.

The Sugh *run* flows from the Siwālīks in two branches which unite at Bhadal, and the combined stream reaches the Sutlej two miles below Repar.

The Budhi *run*.

The Khirābādwālī *nadi*, called also Budhi *run*, leaves the hills near Mirzapur, and, flowing in a westerly direction for about 20 miles, loses itself near Bairāmpur. Its banks are abrupt near the hills, but become shelving further to the west. It carries three feet of water in the rains, but is generally dry.

The Landra.

The Landra rises near Patch, in the Mani Majra *pargana*, and flows south-east, under the name of the Patiala *run*, through the territory and town of Patiala, until it finally joins the Ghaggar. It has no defined channel, but spreads over the fields with a sandy bed. Its depth in the rains is three feet.

The Jainti Devi *run*.

The Khānpur, called also *run* Jainti Devi, rises in the hills and flows by Khannar. It receives the Choyā *nadi* near Sarland. The banks are sometimes steep, sometimes shelving. The bed is sandy and contains four feet of water in the rains. The Choyā arises from surface drainage near Sarāna, and flows by Sangatpura between Khani and Morinda, and thence into Patiala territory.

The Siawánwālī rises near Siawán, and flows into the Sutlej nine miles below Ropar. It is of the same character as the last, and carries three feet of water in the rains.

The Rán rises in Sarnaur, flows southward, and carries a large body of water into the Mákhañd at Damañwála. Its bed is stony, with banks abrupt and well defined. Its depth of water in the rains is three feet.

The Pathrálā, known in the hills as Rodi Rán rises on the border of Sarnaur, and, after a course of 20 miles due south, discharges its waters into the Western Jamná Canal near Dádúpur. It carries three feet of water in the rains.

The Rákshī is a small stream rising in the plains at Dharmkot near Biddapur. It flows south-west by Jagadhri, and joins the Chatang near Ládwa. Its course is through a well-defined clay bed, with steep banks, and it carries four feet of water in rainy seasons.

The Somdh, a broad hill torrent, rises in Sarnaur, and takes a southerly course between the Pathrálā and Saraswātī and nearly parallel to both. After a course of 25 miles, it discharges its waters into the Western Jamná Canal at Dádúpur. The bed is a mass of sand with sloping banks, so that the river is constantly changing its course. Dry during nine months of the year, it carries four feet of water during the rains. Its floods are exceedingly rapid and violent, but quickly drain off. They are most beneficial to the country on its banks.

The Umri, or Sháháñpurwālī null, is formed of water collected in the plains during the rainy season. It begins at Rataur, and flowing south-west by Sháháñpur and Mejra, joins the Bahālī, or Tángri, at Sháháñpur on the Grand Trunk Road. It spreads wide over the country, and, in places, leaves a rich deposit of good soil.

The Sutlej has a front towards the district of about 45 miles. It first touches its border just below Kiratpur, and, from this point as far as Ropar, flows southwards, forming the boundary between the districts of Ambala and Hoshiarpur. Opposite Ropar, having cleared the end of the Siwálk range in Hoshiarpur, the river sweeps round in a semi-circle, and from this point flows due west still forming the boundary of the district. Above Ropar, the bed is rough and full of boulders, rapid and dangerous for navigation. Below, the boulders give place to sand, and the stream becomes smooth and navigable. The average depth of water is, in the cold weather, 10 feet, in the summer 15, and during the rains as much as 20. The action of the river is capricious; flowing through a wide bed, the deep stream one year is on the west side, another on the east; and the area of villages upon its banks is modified every year. Its tendency at present is to encroach eastward. Both banks of the river are abrupt, so as to prevent the use of the water to any great extent for irrigation purposes. Below the bank, however, on the Ambala side, is a belt of

Chapter I. A. Descriptive.

The Siawánwālī.
The Rán

The Pathrálā

The Rákshī.

The Somdh.

The Umri

The Sutlej

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Descriptive.

The Sutlej.

alluvial soil, richly cultivated, and the most productive tract in the district. Favourable in some places during the cold weather, the river is crossed by ferries which are noticed in Chapter V. Large quantities of timber are rafted down the Sutlej from the hills, and there is an important timber depot on its banks at Ropar. Boats are used in the part of the river which washes this district, only for ferrying passengers and goods from side to side. They are flat-bottomed, and from 36 to 40 feet in length by 9 or 10 feet broad. They have a capacity of 150 to 250 manule burden, and are capable of carrying from 50 to 100 passengers. This river, as well as the Jamma, is navigable by such boats at all seasons of the year. A few individuals obtain a livelihood by fishing in the Sutlej and the Jamma. Weighted nets are used for this purpose.

The Jamma.

The Jamma finally leaves the hills at a place called Hathni Kund, formerly the site of the upper head of the Western Jamma Canal. On the eastern, or Saharanpur side, the hills terminate some $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles higher up the river. On either side, immediately below the debouch of the river from the hills, old channels, known as Bádhi Jamma, diverge from the present bed, and, running nearly parallel to it, rejoin it, the eastern branch at about 21 miles, the western at about 17 miles, below Hathni Kund. They are dry when the river is low, but carry a considerable volume of water in time of flood, derived both from the main Jamma and from hill torrents which fall into them. The bed of the Bádhi Jamma on the Ambala side is almost on the same level as that of the main river. Above it, to the west, rises the high bank which marks the limit of the river's valley. This bank is abrupt and well defined, near the hills as much as 100 feet in height, but rapidly sloping down till it ranges from 10 to 12 feet. The interval between the old and new beds is scarcely above the flood level of the river, and is intersected everywhere by cross channels, some of which are permanently dry, while others contain water during the rains. The river beds, both old and new, are formed, to a distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below Hathni Kund, of boulders brought down from the hills, and even below this point boulders, cropping out here and there, cause rapids in the stream. They are replaced by alluvial, which at the 15th mile below the hills disappears in sand, and it is not till this point is reached that the river becomes uniformly smooth. It is navigable, however, by country boats to within a short distance of Hathni Kund. The average fall below Hathni Kund is about 1 in 344. The river is crossed by the iron railway bridge, and by a bridge of boats opposite Jagadhri.

Canals.

A detailed description of the canals of the Ambala district has been furnished by the Canal Department and is published at length in the provincial volume of the Gazetteer.

Rainfall, temperature,
and climate.

Table No. III. shows in tenths of an inch the total rainfall registered at each of the rain-gauge stations in the district for

each year, from 1866-67 to 1882-83. The fall at head-quarters for the four preceding years is shown in the margin. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year is shown in Tables Nos. IIIA, and IIIB.

Year.	Quantity of rain, &c.
1866-67	368
1867-68	377
1868-69	323
1869-70	364

Fever is most prevalent in the Pipli taluk, but is common everywhere. The returns show it to be the only

regularly occurring cause of serious mortality. Goitre is very common on the banks of the Ghaggar. Blindness is extremely prevalent, the rate being higher in this district than in any other.

In the town of Rapar alone a list is given by the Deputy Commissioner of 77 cases of blindness out of a population of 8,700. Of the 77 cases, 17 are the result of small-pox, 29 of ophthalmia, 31 of other causes. Only two are recorded as born blind. Of the whole, 11 are reported curable, and probably the mass of cases, where blindness is the result of ophthalmia, might have been relieved if treated in time. Unfortunately, though there are competent surgeons at the dispensaries, they are not supplied with the necessary instruments. The terrible ravages of blindness will be fully brought out by a comparison with European statistics. In England, by the census of 1861, the proportion was 1 in 1,037, which was far higher than in most continental countries. The highest proportion in Europe is that of Norway, where it is 1 in 540. Infirmities are discussed in Chapter III., page 29. Tables Nos. XI., XII., XIII., and XIV. give annual and monthly statistics of births and deaths for the district and for its towns during the last five years; while the birth and death rates since 1868, so far as available, will be found at pages 27 and 28 for the general population, and in Chapter VI. under the heads of the several large towns of the district. Table No. XII. shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers as ascertained at the census of 1881; while Table No. XXXVIII. shows the working of the dispensaries since 1877.

Chapter I, B.

Geology, Fauna
and Flora.

Rainfall, tempera-
ture, and climate.

Diseases.

SECTION B.—GEOLOGY, FAUNA AND FLORA.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Panjab in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss the local geology of separate districts. But a sketch of the geology of the province as a whole has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and is published in volume in the provincial volume of the *Quarterly series*, and also as a separate pamphlet.

Gold is said to be found in minute quantities among the sand washed down by some of the streams in the Khair taluk. The only mineral product of any practical importance is lime. Large quantities of lime-stone are brought down by the streams from the hills, and form deposits which are collected and burnt

Geology.

Minerals.

Chapter I, B.

Geology, Fauna
and Flora.

Minerals.

Wild animals :
sport.

for lime. The kilns are erected in the lower hills, where wood and stone are abundant. They are made of a cylindrical shape like a well, about 10 or 12 feet in diameter and the same in height; and there are two openings or valves to each furnace. The kiln is then charged with fuel consisting of green wood, the stone to be calcined is heaped on the top, and the whole is ignited and burns for 36 hours. The stone is thrown on to the kiln little by little. In four days the whole cools, and the stone is found to be calcined and of a white colour. It is then slaked by throwing water on it, and the result is lime in powder. In some places the kiln consists merely of a hole dug in the ground.

This district is considered to be among the best in the Panjāb for sport of several kinds. Game may be readily found in every part of it, but is especially plentiful in the neighbourhood of Kalasar, in the jungles of the Pipli *tahsil* north of Thānesar, and the Morni forest of Kutāha. Tigers even are found in the lower ranges of the Sivalik hills. Leopards and wolves are common in the same locality; while, more to the west and north, at and near Morni in Kutāha, bears are very numerous. Hyenas and wolverines are only too common everywhere, the latter being frequently killed within a mile of Ambāla city. Of the deer tribe, the district contains no fewer than seven different kinds. *Sālsar* are as great a plague to the Kutāha hill villages as are black-bucks in the plains. Along the hills, *chital* are found in fine herds, as well as numbers of *kikar* or barking deer. *Rapar*, in the north, has its speciality in *chikara* or ravin deer, and the thick *dhāk* jungles of Pipli and Thānesar swarm with *nalgai* and *pārha*, or hog deer. The common antelope affords excellent sport everywhere, but especially in the Ambāla and Jagādūri *tahsils*. There are plenty of pig along the hills and in Pipli; but the nature of the ground is against hunting them on horseback. Small game shooting is not remarkably good. Black partridges are plentiful enough in the Pipli-*dhāk* jungles, and grey partridges and hares are always to be shot in the fields; but, except in the *khadar* between the Sarhind Canal and the Satlaj from the 12th to the 15th mile of the canal, there is little or no snipe or duck shooting, owing to the scarcity of water. The quail shooting in March is excellent; and along the foot of the hills, but more specially at Morni, there is remarkably good pheasant and jungle-fowl shooting.

As to fishing, *mohālar* abound both in the Satlaj and the Western Jammu Canal. At times, when the canal is low, fine fish of this species have been shot with the rifle.

The natives occasionally catch quail with nets, and assistants with strings, in which their feet are entangled. Deer are shot by native *shikaris* in large numbers. They stalk them with consummate skill, and, using a charge of slugs, seldom fail to bag their game.

Rewards are given for killing wild animals as follows: for a tiger, leopard or panther, Rs. 15; for tiger, leopard or panther cubs, Rs. 3; for a wolf, Rs. 5; for wolf cubs, Re. 1. Four tigers

were destroyed in 1865, and ten in 1870. During the last five years rewards to the amount of Rs. 620 have been given for the destruction of 2 tigers, 16 leopards, 1 bear, 136 wolves, and 271 snakes.

The mango, common in the southern portion of the district, and especially fine in the neighbourhood of the canal, is not found north of Ambala except in the Ropar and Kharrar tahsils. In the south, fine groves of mangoes form striking objects in the scenery of the district, and are moreover a considerable source of income to the landowner. The commonest timber tree in the district is the *kikar* (*Acacia arabica*), which grows almost everywhere in great abundance. The other indigenous trees are the pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), *arid* (*Acacia senegal*), *lil* (mulberry), *ail* (*Vatica robusta*), *Birpat* (*Pisonia indica*), *simhal* (*Bombax pentaphylla*), *farsh* (*Timaria cristata*), and *dhak* (*Butea frondosa*). The *ail* is found only in the Sirwalik.

In parts the growth of trees, especially of the *dhak* and *ail*, becomes so thick as to deserve the name of forest. Such parts as those of the Chahachhira near Thanesar, covering 57,000 acres, of Mural in Katalha, covering 62,000 acres, and of Kalesar on the border of Sarmaur (Nahan), covering 14,000 acres, are cases in point. In the *purmas* of Lādra there are 64,788 acres of *dhak* forest, and in that of Shahāndā, 45,926 acres. Both these tracts are in the Pipli tahsil, and not far from Thanesar. The Chahachhira jungle is formed exclusively of *dhak* trees, the Mural jungle of rough scrub with a few bamboos and *chil* (*Pinus longifolia*). The Kalesar forest is the most important, being composed of *ail* trees and yielding valuable timber. It lies on the banks of the Jamna, and, extending up the slopes of the Swālik range, joins into Sarmaur. It is under the care of the Forest Department. There was formerly another considerable forest tract near the Sutlaj, called Bīr Gura, which was the hunting ground of the Sodhi Sardārs; but on the confiscation of the Sodhi estates for mismanagement, in 1846, the forest was apportioned to the neighbouring villages, and the greater part has now been brought under cultivation. The forests proper are described in Chapter IV. (Section A).

The only jungle produce requiring mention is that of the *dhak* *kikar* trees. The *dhak* flowers yield a yellow dye; and a gum, which exudes from the bark, is collected by the poorer classes, chiefly by Pārhiās from across the Jamna, who rent from the owners the right to tap the trees, and forms an article of their daily diet. The timber of the *dhak* stands long exposure to water without rotting; the *simchal* of wells and also wooden cylinders put in when a well is breaking down are often made of it. Its wood is excellent fuel. The outer fibres of the root are used to cover the rope (lao) of a *chara* well to prevent friction. Its leaves are a favourite fodder for buffaloes. In hot seasons the fruit of the *kikar* (*Capparis aplylla*) is collected in great quantities by the poorer classes for food. This tree fruits twice in a dry season, and is a valuable resource in drought. Its fruit is also used as a pickle. The tree is abundant in the stiff soil of the *siaral*.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

Chapter II.

History.

Early history

The antiquities and ancient history of Ambála, and especially of the Kurukshetrá or battle-field of the Pándavas and Kauravas and of the numerous traditions connected with it that centre in Thánésar, have been discussed very fully by General Cunningham in his *Archæological Survey Reports* I., 245; II., 212-231; XIV., 72-106. Ambála and its neighbourhood are intimately connected with the earliest dawn of Indian history. The strip of country included between the Sarasvatí and Drishadvatí (the Sarasvatí and the Ghaggar) is the "Holy Land" of the Hindu faith, the first permanent home of Aryans in India, and the spot in which their religion took shape. Hence the sanctity, even in modern times, of the waters of the Sarasvatí, which attracts worshippers from all parts of India, even from Orissa and remote portions of Bengal. The towns of Thánésar and Pihowa are the chief centres of attraction, but its whole bank is lined with shrines. At Thánésar as many as 100,000 persons have been known, even of late years, to assemble on the occasion of an eclipse; and a tank, filled from the Sarasvatí, is yearly bathed in by double or treble that number. Nor has subsequent history failed to supply food to keep alive the associations of remote antiquity. Thánésar and its neighbourhood, the Kurukshetrá, teem with traditions of the great conflict of the Pándavas and Kauravas, and this fact, without doubt, has done much to stir up in the Hindu mind a lively desire to visit the sacred spots. The Mahábháratá, recording as it does the exploits of those heroes of antiquity, has exercised, and still does exercise, an unbounded influence over the masses of the people. It is always in their thoughts, and such religious ideas as they have are drawn exclusively from its pages. The scenes therefore whereon the great drama was played out cannot fail to interest and attract them. Modern rules of sanitation have done much to render unpopular the fairs at which pilgrims congregate, and the numbers have of late years undoubtedly fallen off. It is probable, however, that only idle lookers-on will be deterred by such measures, and Thánésar will always continue to be a resort of the faithful from all parts of India.²

The name Kurukshetrá, or "Field of Kuru," is derived from Kuru, father of Sanjam, great grandfather of the heroes of the Mahábháratá. Kuru is said to have become an ascetic on the bank of the great holy lake to the south of Thánésar. The true limits of the holy tract cannot be ascertained with certainty.

* See account of the towns of Thánésar and Pihowa.

According to popular belief the number of places of pilgrimage in it is 300, but no complete list of them is given. Its circuit is variously said to be 20, 40 and 48 kos, and these accounts would make it include the town of Jind, which is 65 miles distant from Thānesar. This account General Cunningham* rejects as a late invention of interested Brāhmins, wishing to curry favour with the 8th Rājā of Jind, by bringing his capital within the range of the holy circuit; and he concludes by accepting as the probable boundary a line drawn from Batan Jaksh on the Saraswati, westwards to Pihova, from Pihova southwards to beyond Pūndri, from thence eastward to Nardāna, and from Nardāna northward again to Batan Jaksh. This circuit is as nearly as possible 80 miles, or 40 kos; and within its limits lie all the famous places connected with the history of the Pāndas. It may therefore be accepted as approximately correct.

Of the later period of Hindu history there is but little to record. The capital of the country at this time was the town of Srughna, the site of which General Cunningham has identified† with the village of Sugh, situated in a bend of the old bed of the Jamnā, now utilized for the Western Jamnā Canal, and close to Jagādhrī and Haria. Srughna is mentioned by Hwen Thsang, the Chinese pilgrim of the 7th century, as a town $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit, the capital of a kingdom and a seat of considerable learning, both Buddhist and Brāhminical. He describes the kingdom of Srughna as extending to the mountains on the north, and to the Ganges on the east, with the Yamuna or Jamnā flowing through the midst of it. The capital he represents as having been partly in ruins; but General Cunningham thinks that there is evidence in the coins found on the spot to show that it was occupied down to the time of the Mohammadan conquest. He thus describes the extent and position of the ruins:—

"The village of Sugh occupies one of the most remarkable positions that I have seen during the whole course of my researches. It is situated on a projecting triangular spur of high land, and is surrounded on three sides by the bed of the old Jamnā, which is now the Western Jamnā Canal. On the north and west faces it is further protected by two deep ravines, so that the position is a ready-made stronghold, which is covered on all sides, except the west, by natural defenses. Its shape is almost triangular, with a large projecting fort or citadel at each of the angles. The site of the north fort is now occupied by the castle and village of Dyālgarh. The village of Amalhalpur stands on the site of the south-east fort, and that of the south-west is unoccupied. Each of these forts is 1,500 feet long and 1,000 feet broad, and each face of the triangle which connects them together is upwards of half-a-mile in length, that to the east being 4,000, and those to the north-west and south-west 3,000 feet each. The whole circuit of the position is therefore 22,000 feet, or upwards of 4 miles, which is considerably more than the $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Hwen Thsang's measurement. But as the north fort is separated from the main position by a steep sandy ravine, called the Rohan Nala, it is possible that it may have been unoccupied at the time of the pilgrim's visit. This would reduce the circuit of the position to 19,000 feet, or upwards of 3½ miles, and bring it into accord with the pilgrim's measurement. The small village of Sugh occupied the west side of the position, and the small town of Buriah lies immediately to the north of Dyālgarh. The occupied houses, at the

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* Archaeological Report, 1863-64, p. 313-316.

† Arch. Surv. Rep., 1863-64, pp. 226 and 5.

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Later Hindu period.

times of my visit were as follows: Māndalpur 100, Singh 125, Dāligarh 150, and Buria 2,500, or altogether 3,875 houses, containing a population of about 20,000 souls.

Of Singh itself the people have no special traditions; but there is a ruined mound in the north-west of the village and several foundations made of large bricks under the village. Between Singh and Amūdālpur there is a square mound called the Śaraśvatī, which is probably old, but the temple on its bank is a modern one. On the east and south-east faces, the western ramparts still have huge mounds on the crest of the high bank. A line of similar mounds extends from north-north-west to south-south-west, nearly across the middle of the position, and towards the east there are several isolated mounds. On one none of these could I find any ancient remains, excepting broken bricks of large size from 9½ to 10½ inches broad and 2½ to 3½ inches in thickness. These large bricks are unmistakable evidence of antiquity; but the great number of ancient coins that are found all over the place affords evidence equally certain and much more interesting. The place was said to have been visited only six weeks before by Lieutenant Palmer's coin collector; but so plentiful is the yield, that I obtained no less than 125 old Hindu coins of all ages, from the small Dillī pieces of the Chāhān and Tūghlāk Rājās of Dehli, to the square punch-marked pieces of silver and copper, which are certainly as old as the rise of Buddhism, and which were probably the common currency of India as early as 1,000 B.C. According to the traditions of the people the city of Māndar or Māndalpur formerly covered an extent of 12 miles and included Jagadhri and Chānnai on the west with Buria and Dāligarh to the north. As Jagadhri lies 2 miles to the west, it is possible that the city could ever have extended as far, but we very reasonably admit that the grivo and summer houses of the wealthy inhabitants may possibly have extended to that distance. At Chānnai, which lies two miles to the north-west, old coins are found in considerable numbers; but it is now entirely separated from Buria and Dāligarh by a long space of open country.

Thānagar, also, is mentioned by Hsien Tsang as the capital of a quasi-independent Kingdom. Only a small portion of this, however, would fall within the boundaries of the present district of Ambala. Thānagar was sacked by Mahmūd of Ghazni.

The Sikhs.

The history may now pass on at one stride to the time of the fall of the Muhammadan Empire of Delhi. Its practical interest begins with the rise of the Sikh principalities south of the Sutlej during the latter half of the last century. As the central power of the Empire relaxed under the blows of the Marhātas on the one side and the Durāni on the other, the Sikh mahārās of the Punjab proper began to extend their encroachments beyond the Sutlej and ere long acquired for themselves the heart of the country between that river and the Jamnā. At the time of the fall of the Marhātas before the English in 1803, the whole tract was parcelled out among Chāhāls of various grades of power, from the Pādshāh Rājās of Patāla, Jind, and Nāhna, down to the petty Sarildār who had succeeded in securing, by violence or fraud, the possession of a few villages. When all that was to be had for the mere taking was secured, each leader began to look upon his neighbour. The less powerful were absorbed by the stronger, and the stronger fought among themselves. The smallest ambition made by one Chief was a source of jealousy to his neighbours, and a headlong spirit of grasping was everywhere rampant. These matters went on, till

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The Sikhs.

Ranjit Singh made his appearance on the south bank of the Sutlej. He had already made one raid upon the most northern of the Cis-Sutlej States. Tributes had been exacted, and where this was not forthcoming, the recusant had been deprived of his estates. The next year would probably bring another visitation. Thus pressed, and fearing the fate which was already overtaking their Trans-Sutlej brethren, the disconnected chiefs at last, in 1808, combined to apply to the British Government for aid. The Government, which was at the time engaged in negotiations with Ranjit Singh, accepted the responsibility, and took the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs under its protection.

By the treaty of 1809 between the Government and Ranjit Singh, they were for ever secured from encroachment from the north. Internal wars were sternly forbidden by a proclamation issued in 1811. But with this exception the powers and privileges of the Chiefs remained untouched. Each Chief, great and small alike, had within his own territory absolute civil, criminal, and fiscal jurisdiction, subject only to the general authority of the Agent to the Governor General. No tribute was taken from them, and, though they were required, in the case of war, to aid the Government, yet no special contingent was fixed. The right to excise was the sole return for its protection, which the Government demanded. There followed a long period of peace, during which, while north of the Sutlej every vestige of independence vanished before the encroachments of Ranjit Singh, the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs enjoyed a complete immunity from invasion, and retained undiminished rights of sovereignty. After thirty-six years, with the exception of a few states which had lapsed from failure of heirs, each Chief still found himself the ruler of the territory which he or his fathers had held at the time when they passed under British protection.

No occasion for testing the gratitude of the Chiefs for these benefits occurred, until the declaration of the first Sikh war, and the Sutlej campaign of 1845. But when tested, it miserably failed. Throughout the war, few of the Chiefs displayed their loyalty more conspicuously than by abstaining from open rebellion. Their previous conduct had not been such as to encourage the British Government in its policy towards them. Almost without exception they had abused its indulgence, and made the security of its protection a means of extortion and excess of every kind. There was nothing whatever to admire in the internal management or administration of their estates, as was amply testified by the universal satisfaction with which the peasants of these estates which, from time to time, had lapsed, came under direct British management. It has been well said that "independence, for these Sikh Chiefs, had no nobler significance than the right to do evil without restraint, and to oppress the people who were so unfortunate as to be their subjects."²

* Griffin, "Rajae of the Punjab," p. 213.

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History.

The introduction of
British rule.

Having thus already lost the confidence of the Government, the Sikh Chiefs in the Sutlej campaign forfeited all claim to consideration. It was seen that the time had arrived for the introduction of sweeping measures of reform; and the Government unhesitatingly resolved upon a reduction of their privileges. Several important measures were at once adopted. The police jurisdiction of most of the Chiefs was abolished, the existing system being most unfavourable to the detection and punishment of crime. All transit and customs duties were also abolished, and, thirdly, a commutation was accepted for the personal service of the Chief and his contingent. The despatch of the Governor-General, embodying this resolution, was dated November 7th, 1846. The only States exempted were: Patiala, Jind, Nabha,* Faridkot, Maler Kotla, Chhachhrauli (Kalam), Raikot, Baria and Mandot. With these exceptions, the police jurisdiction was made over to European officers. The Political Agency of Ambala was transformed into a Commissionership, under an officer styled the Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States. His subordinates, however, under the titles of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, while taking over the judicial and executive functions of the Chiefs, still retained, for a time, their powers as political officers.

It soon became apparent that the Chiefs, deprived of their police jurisdiction, were unable to collect their revenue. A proposal was therefore made for a regular settlement of the land revenue. But before final orders had been passed upon this point, the second Sikh campaign commenced. It ended in the annexation of the Panjāb, and in the removal of the political reasons which had hitherto complicated the question of the amount of power to be left to the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs. In June 1849, it was accordingly declared that, with the exception of the States already mentioned, all the Chiefs should "cease to hold sovereign powers, should lose all criminal, civil, and fiscal jurisdiction, and should be considered as no more than ordinary subjects of the British Government in the possession of certain exceptional privileges."¹ The revenues were still to be theirs, but were to be assessed by British officers, and under British rules. The whole administration now vested in the British Government, and was placed under the superintendence of the recently formed Board of Administration at Lahore. The District officers ceased to exercise political functions, and the Commissioner was appointed the sole referee in disputes between the Chiefs.

The Mutiny.

The following account of the course of events in 1857 is taken from the Panjāb Mutiny Report. The proximity of the Cis-Sutlej States to the focus of the revolt rendered it a very difficult matter to uphold in it British authority as supreme. The inhabitants of a part of it were to a certain extent one with the rebels of

* Nabha was exceptionally treated, one quarter of its territory being confirmed.
1 Griffiths's *History of the Panjāb*, p. 217.

Delli in race, in feeling, and in creed; there is no natural boundary to separate the Panjab from the North-Western Provinces; and this undividedness of country, joined with the care entailed on the authorities by the imperative necessity for holding the Grand Trunk Road, made this division a very anxious charge. But Mr. Barnes, the Commissioner, and his district officers nobly and successfully exerted themselves to put down all discontent and crime, and to show that we still had power and the means to keep it. The feudal Chiefs were ordered to furnish their quotas of horse and foot, and the revenue they had hitherto paid in commutation was remitted. The following extract from Mr. Barnes's report will show the inestimable value of the services rendered to us also by the Chiefs of the protected Sikh States; the first stroke towards securing their allegiance was taken by Mr. Forsyth, Deputy Commissioner of Ambala, in calling on the Rājā of Patialā, at the very first alarm, to send in his troops, thus leading him at once to take a decided part, from which he has never since swerved. Mr. Barnes says:—

"The station of Ambala was left with four weak companies (about 250 men) of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, and some six-pounder guns, to man which we had only native artillery-men. A redoubt was erected with the church in the centre, and the remaining residents were concentrated in the houses around. A militia was formed of uncommissioned officers, and the magazine, the treasure, and the communications stores were all lodged in the redoubt, which was garrisoned by a company of the Fusiliers. Owing to the defection of the Nizam's Battalion, there was no available escort for the siege train or for the ammunition so urgently needed by the army. I offered, however, to furnish political escorts, and accordingly the siege train came down from Poonah under a guard of horse and foot furnished by the Rājā, and accompanied by a detachment of the 9th Irregulars under Lieutenant Campbell. The ammunition was conveyed by a party of the district police, and so, throughout the campaign, the most important military stores were constantly sent down under the charge of contingents furnished by the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States. Their troops protected our stations and patrolled the Grand Trunk Road from Ferozpur and Phillaur down to the very walls of Delli. The safety of this Province may be attributed to their loyalty and good example. The Rājā of Jind, with Captain McAndrew and a small but well-disciplined force, acted as the vanguard of the army, and by ray directions kept always in advance. When the first detachment of Europeans reached Karnāl, this little band proceeded twenty-two miles further to Panipat, securing the country, securing the road, and collecting supplies, and in this manner they advanced boldly in within twenty miles of Delli. A detachment of the Jind troops seized the bridge at Bagpat, and thus enabled the Mīrāt force to join headquarters. A party of the Jind soldiers, with Captain Hudson at their head, rode into Mirat and opened our communication with that station. The troops of the Mahārājā of Patialā guarded Thanesar and Ambala, and the safety of Ludhiana was entrusted to the Rājā of Nābā and the Kotā Nābā. These eminent services afforded by the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs are thus exactly recalled as part of the history of the late campaign. I feel under the deepest obligations to them, and the Governor-General, in the General announcement of the fall of Delli, has declared that they shall not be without their reward."

Next in importance to the securing of the Grand Trunk Road, and of the loyalty of the native Chiefs, was the necessity

Chapter II. History. The Mutiny.

Chapter II.**History.****The Mutiny.**

for saving the treasures from attack. They were all, at the commencement of the outbreak, under spy-guard. Mr. Barnes promptly issued instructions to his district officers, in obedience to which the Ambala treasure (Rs. 3,50,000) was placed under the 1st Fusiliers, and the Thanesar money (Rs. 10,00,000) sent to the same guard. Mr. Ricketts sent his Rs. 1,50,000 to the care of the two companies of the 8th Queen's Regiment at Phillaur. Major Marsden at Ferozpur placed his in the entrenchment, where it was guarded by H. M.'s 61st Regiment. Only the Simla treasury remained under a guard of natives, and they, being Gurkhas of the Nasiri Battalion, were considered staunch. However, during their temporary mutiny, although the Simla treasury remained untouched, the branch treasury at Kasauli was plundered of Rs. 32,043, of which only Rs. 12,063 were recovered. Mr. Barnes thus describes the means adopted to secure ready and regular conveyance for stores and ammunition to the army, and sick and wounded men from it—means which never once failed of their end, and on which the district officers reflect with an honest pride, that in no case was a single cart unreasonably delayed or a single rupee's worth of stores plundered:—

"The requirements of the army became incessant, and the road was thronged with carts laden with every variety of stores. A bullock train was suggested by Mr. Feryth to be carried on by the district officers. This arrangement proved defective in practice for the want of a general superintendent in charge of the whole line. I obtained leave from the Chief Commissioner to organise a 'Military Transport Train' under the agency of Captain Briggs, an able and zealous officer of great experience. His exertions and complete success deserve the special thanks of Government. We had been deprived of our carriages, and no assistance could be drawn from either the Ganges Doab or the Delhi territory. The Army Commissariat could give no help. Carts that reached Delhi never came back, and there was imminent danger of a dead-lock. All these difficulties were overcome by Captain Briggs. His jurisdiction extended from Ferozpur to Delhi, 265 miles. A train of 30 waggons a day from each of the principal stations of Ambala, Ludhiana, and Karnal, and 14 waggons per diem from Ferozpur, was soon organised. The same number was also daily employed on the return journey. Stores of every description, especially the enormous demands for ordnance ammunition, were safely and regularly supplied to the army. The sick and wounded were comfortably conveyed from camp to Ambala. The train was in full operation from the 22nd July to the middle of October. The scheme was eminently successful owing to the skill, tact, and indefatigable energy of Captain Briggs. He has fully acknowledged his obligations to the civil authorities of the Cis-Sutlej States, who gave him their utmost support. The cost of the train was Rs. 37,317, and it has fully realised the objects for which it was organised."

This division (in Mr. Barnes' words) "acted as a kind of breakwater: beyond was the raging sea, inside was comparative calm." It could not, however, be expected that the surface should be unruffled. At first the natives seemed aghast at the enormity of the odds against us; but after the first shock came the desire to rebel, and it required the strongest determination to quell incipient insurrection. The police were exhorted to use their arms freely against any one found in the act of perpetrating violent crime. The lawless and

predatory were checked by the manifestation of a will on the part of the officers. Some were killed in pursuit, and 123 executed by process of law, partly by district officers sitting in commission, and partly by Mr. Barnes. Besides these, 258 mutineers were executed, and 102 sentenced to imprisonment, who deserved death, as they belonged to the mutinous regiments at Ferozpur. It was only by such measures that districts were controlled which were quickly escaping from our grasp.

It was known for some weeks previous to the outbreak that the minds of the native soldiers in this station were unsettled. On the 19th April mysterious fires began to occur, and, though they were at first attributed to the thatchers, the eyes of all the residents were gradually opened to see that the soldiery and none others were the real authors of them. Mr. Forsyth obtained positive information, on the 7th and 8th May, that the prediction of a rebellious clique among the sepoys was "that in the following week blood would be shed at Delhi or Ambala, and that a general rising of the sepoys would take place." On May the 10th, the day of the Mirat mutiny, the 5th and 60th Regiments Native Infantry, and the detached guard of the 60th at the treasury, simultaneously rushed to their halls of arms, and began loading their muskets. The treasury guard remained under arms the whole day in direct disobedience to orders. This overt act of mutiny was unconditionally forgiven by the military authorities, and the result was that large portions of these regiments afterwards joined the rebels at Delhi; the remainder, when ordered into jail on September 1st by the directions of the Chief Commissioner, attempted to fly, but were killed by the European troops, or afterwards captured and tried. Mr. Forsyth's exertions in procuring carriage at the first outbreak—when, as Mr. Barnes says, the natives, thinking our rule at an end, were deserting the town "like rats from a sinking ship"—were most successful. Mr. Forsyth says:—

"As soon as it was determined by the Commander-in-Chief that an onward move should be made, a sudden difficulty arose in the want of carriages. The Deputy Commissioner-General having officially declared his inability to meet the wants of the army, the civil authorities were called upon to supply the demand. At Ambala there has always been a difficulty to procure carriages of any kind, the carts being of a very inferior description. However, such as they were, they had to be pressed into service; and in the course of a week, after the utmost exertions, 500 carts, 2,000 camels, and 2,000 coolies were made over to the Commissariat Department. 50,000 mounds of grain were likewise collected and stored for the army in the town of Ambala."

As soon as this first difficulty had been overcome, the necessity for preserving the peace of the district led Mr. Barnes to call on the communication-tomare chiefs to furnish men instead of their usual tribute in money. By the operation of this order, a force of 459 foot and 259 horses was soon at our disposal; but the moral effect of these and the other influential Chiefs siding with us was of far greater value than even the force they supplied. Mr. Barnes observes further:—

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"In addition to these policemen, who were bound to supply police, several public-spirited individuals volunteered their own services and brought several followers. Among these the most prominent were Hān Rahīm Bekab, of Panjāb, who with 50 followers guarded the road between Ambālā and Jagadhām; and the Sirdārdāh of Sādhaura, who furnished 60 men to protect the public and process buildings in the civil station, thus relieving our police from very heavy duty."

The civil courts in this district were for some time unavoidably closed. Mr. Forsyth's time was wholly engrossed by his pressing miscellaneous duties. Captain McAndrew, Assistant Commissioner, was on duty with the advanced guard of the Delhi field force. Mr. Plowden, Assistant Commissioner, was on detached duty on the river Jamna; and the time of the only remaining civil officer, Mr. Vaughan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was entirely taken up with the very heavy duties of the treasury. It was not till Mr. C. P. Elliot was transferred from Lahore to Ambālā that the court could be re-opened, and by his well known industry and perseverance he rapidly cleared off all arrears in this department. Mr. Plowden was detached with a squadron of the 4th Light Cavalry under Captain Wyhl, and two companies of the 54th Native Infantry under Captain Gardin, to keep down the turbulent population of the banks of the Jamna. He was out in camp from 19th May to November, and was always to be found whenever danger was threatening or insurrection abroad. His force (Mr. Barnes states) was the means of saving Saharanpur, whether he had gone to act in conjunction with Mr. Simkiss, the energetic Magistrate and Collector of that place. Even when deserted and fired at by his Hindustani troops, Mr. Plowden held on with his Sikhs, and eventually succeeded in checking the progress of the bold marauders, and destroying their short-lived power. Captain Gardiner, a Delhi refugee, was sent with two other companies of the 54th Native Infantry to guard Roopur. Mr. Barnes gave him authority to act as Magistrate if needed, and he did excellent service. He remained there until the men were called in. The zeal he displayed led to his death, which occurred at Kasauli a short time afterwards, from illness induced by the exposure and exertions which he had undergone.

Famine.

The district suffered severely in the famine of 1860-61. The autumn rains of 1860 failed utterly and the rain crop withered in the ground. So great was the heat that even the jungle tracts produced no grass, and the cattle died off by thousands. A sprinkling of rain fell in December, but not sufficient to enable preparations to be made for the spring harvest, and except where the means existed of artificial irrigation, this too failed as completely as the autumn harvest of the preceding year. The price of wheat rose to 8 annas per rupee (=1½d per lb), and the mortality from disease and hunger began to be serious. The distress was aggravated by the influx, which in such seasons always occurs, of refugees from Bikaner and Haridwar, who flocked into the district, in many instances only to die from exhaustion. The distress lasted all through the summer until the ripening of the autumn harvest, which a copious fall of rain at the usual season

providentially rendered unusually good. A good spring harvest followed in 1862, the price of grain fell, and the district speedily recovered.

The year 1869-70 was elsewhere one of famine. In Ambala, however, there was no great distress, the harvest being fairly good. Relief was necessarily provided for the masses of fugitives from Bikaner, Hisar, and Sirsa; but for the residents of the district scarcely any relief was required. All demands were met from funds locally subscribed. In 1877-8 again very great distress was caused by the failure of the rains. The southern portion of the district is, like the adjoining tracts of Karnal, peculiarly liable to drought; while the fact that the greater part of the district is well-protected, tends to divert from the remainder the attention which it should receive.

The foregoing sketch has led far beyond the boundaries of the district of Ambala, but it was necessary to give an outline of the history of the Cis-Satluj States, in order to explain the circumstances under which the present district was formed. It has been shown that the right to escheats was from the first asserted by the British Government. By virtue of this title, as from time to time a State lapsed, a portion of territory came under British management. The reforms and fortifications of 1849 brought the district nearly to its present proportions. Lastly, in 1862, when it was determined to re-distribute the district of Thaneswar—a district, like Ambala, formed from lapsed and forfeited territory—a large slice was added to Ambala, which practically completed the present boundaries of the district.

The district of Thaneswar included the estates of Thaneswar, which lapsed (like in 1832 and the remainder in 1850), Kaithal, which lapsed in 1843; and Ladwa, confiscated in 1842. Up to 1849 these estates had been administered by the Political Agent of Ambala and his assistants. In that year, being incorporated with the Punjab, they were formed into one district under a Deputy Commissioner subordinate to the Commissioner of the Cis-Satluj Division. In 1862 the district was abolished as a separate charge, and its territory distributed between the districts of Ambala and Karnal. The parganas of Shahabad, Ladwa, and a part of Thaneswar fell to Ambala, and the remainder, including Kaithal, went to Karnal. The *tahsils* were at the same time remodelled. They had previously consisted of (1) Kaithal, (2) Gula, which included the Peshwa tract now in Ambala, (3) Thaneswar, and (4) Ladwa. The last two included the villages now forming the Indri pargana of the Karnal *tahsil*. In 1866 the Peshwa pargana was transferred from Karnal to Ambala, but in 1870 14 villages enjoying immunities from the lower Sarawati were re-transferred to Karnal. The present district comprises almost the whole of 31 Sikh *illahs*.

The statements on the next page are lists of the officers who have held charge of the Ambala and Thaneswar districts, respectively, during recent years.

Chapter II.

History.

Families.

Formation of the district.

District Officers.

AMBALA DISTRICT.

Chapter II.
History.
District Officers.

Names.	Dates.	Names.	Dates.
Captain Blake T. Reed	20th Novr. 1865.	C. F. Elliott, Esquire	14th April 1871.
" F. C. Malvey	20th May 1866.	W. Childersom, Esquire	18th April 1871.
" D. V. Reed	20th June 1866.	Captain C. H. T. Marshall	25th April 1871.
T. D. Forsyth, Esquire	10th Novr. 1866.	" J. Fendall	26th April 1871.
P. S. Melvill, Esquire	22nd Jan'y. 1868.	" E. F. Gordon	1st April 1871.
Captain A. L. Buck	20th May 1869.	T. W. H. Tolhurst, Esquire	18th April 1871.
" J. B. Tighe	11th Feb'y. 1868.	Captain Messer	22nd Oct. 1870.
C. F. Elliott, Esquire	21st Feb'y. 1867.	T. W. H. Tolhurst, Esquire	22nd Nov. 1870.
Captain J. B. Tighe	6th Sept. 1867.	J. A. Anderson, Esquire	27th Sept. 1861.
" H. V. Huddell	1st Aug. 1870.	T. W. H. Tolhurst, Esquire	27th Oct. 1861.
Major J. B. Tighe	2nd Sept. 1869.	Major W. J. Parker	10th Nov. 1861.
Captain H. V. Huddell	4th March 1871.	J. Frisbie, Esquire	21st Jan'y. 1863.
Major J. B. Tighe	19th Mar. 1871.	A. R. Buttens, Esquire	9th March 1863.
Captain H. V. Huddell	2nd April 1871.	J. C. Brown, Esquire	15th July 1864.
Captain G. Gordon	1st July 1871.	A. R. Buttens, Esquire	1st Novr. 1864.
T. Roberts, Esquire	2nd April 1872.		

THANESAR DISTRICT.

Names.	Dates.	Names.	Dates.
Captain A. L. Buck	1st Jan'y. 1869.	Captain F. R. Graham	20th May 1869.
F. McNaughton, Esquire	1st June 1869.	" F. J. Miller	10th Oct. 1861.
Captain A. J. Hawes	1st Aug. 1869.	" H. H. Crumpton	10th Novr. 1861.
Lieutenant Johnston	1st Decr. 1869.	" W. G. Davies	16th Decr. 1861.
Captain A. J. Hawes	1st Jan'y. 1870.	Colonel F. B. Voyle	23rd Jan'y. 1862.
" N. W. Epiphanius	1st Feb'y. 1869.		

**Development since
annexation.**

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our hands may be gathered from Table No. II., which gives some of the leading statistics for five-yearly periods, so far as they are available; while most of the other tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II. it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another. But the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advances made.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

Table No. V. gives separate statistics for each *taluk* and for the whole district, of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families; while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. The statistics for the district as a whole give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter II. of the Census Report of 1881:—

Percentage of total population who live in villages	Persons	48.61
	Males	46.72
	Females	50.00
Average rural population per village		418
Average total population per village and town		479
Number of villages per 100 square miles		87
Average distance from village to village, in miles		1.15
Density of population per square mile of	Total area	418
	Rural population	361
	Total population	719
	Cultivated area	423
	Rural population	459
	Rural population	459
Number of resident families per occupied house	Villages	1.79
	Towns	1.31
Number of persons per occupied house	Villages	7.90
	Towns	4.51
Number of persons per resident family	Villages	4.22
	Towns	5.70

Table No. VI. shows the principal districts and States with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by *tabeels*. Further details will be found in Table No. XI. and in supplementary Tables C to H of the Census Report for 1881, while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II. of

Chapter III. of the same report. The total gain and loss to the district by migration is shown in the margin. The total number of residents born out of the district is 109,916, of whom 54,267 are males and 55,639 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of

Chapter III. A

Statistical.

Distribution of population.

Migration and birth-place of population.

Proportion per mile of total population.		
	Gain.	Loss.
Persons	109	110
Males	54	55
Females	55	55

the Punjab is 124,161, of whom 49,580 are males and 74,581

Chapter III. A.
Statistical.

Migration and
birth-places of
population.

females. The figures below show the general distribution of the population by birth-places :—

Area is.	POPULATION FOR EACH OF DISTRICTS COMPREHENDED.								
	Rural Population.			Urban Population.			Total Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
The District	100	92	192	100	92	192	100	92	192
The Province	100	92	192	100	92	192	100	92	192
India	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Asia	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000

The following remarks on the migration to and from Ambála are taken from the Census Report :—

“ Here the effect of large cantonments in attracting population from a distance is at once apparent. Of the village population 92 per cent. is indigenous; of the town population only 73 per cent. On the other hand, the emigration to Lahore and Ferozpur, where no large or larger cantonments exist, is in excess of the immigration. But as between Ambála and the districts which march with it, the migration is in the direction of least pressure, and the proportion of emigrants to immigrants increases throughout, as the density of population of the receiving district decreases. The undulating hill area included in Ambála makes the figures for density on total area misleading, and those for cultivated area afford a truer measure of the pressure of population. Excluding Simla and Dehra, the circumstances of which are exceptional, the migration to and from Ambála consists in taking population from the more densely peopled submountain districts, and giving it to the more sparsely peopled tracts to the south and south-west. Speaking generally, the proportions of males show that the emigration to the districts from which it is receiving, and the immigration from those to which it is giving, are largely reciprocal in their character; while the movements in the opposite directions are to a great extent permanent, with a tendency to be temporary in the case of some of the more distant districts. The migration to and from Karnal, Ludhiana and the Native States, all of which march with Ambála, is very largely reciprocal. The large excess of immigration from the North-West Provinces is striking, but the figures for emigration are estimates only. If the excess exists, the pressure of the cantonments no doubt partly explains it.”

Increase and
decrease of
population.

The figures in the marginal statement show the population

	Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Density per square mile.
Ambála	1855	—	—	—	774
	1868	1,700,449	844,936	855,513	894
	1881	1,907,200	944,252	962,948	912
Thénasser	1855	140	—	—	100
	1868	140	—	—	100
	1881	140	—	—	100

of the present district as it stood at the three enumerations of 1855, 1868, and 1881. Unfortunately the boundaries of

the district have changed so much since the census of 1855 that it is impossible to compare the figures; but the density of population as then ascertained probably did not differ much over the two areas. At the census of 1855, part of the present district was included in Thénasser. It is calculated that the population

according to that census, of the tract transferred to Ambala in 1862 was 218,206 souls. Adding this to 782,017, the population returned for the district as it stood in 1855, we have 1,000,313 as the total population, which must be compared with 1,035,488, the population of the district as it stood in 1868. Excluding cantonments, the population of which fluctuates from year to year, the figures are 957,078 and 1,008,800, showing an increase of 5.41 per cent. between 1855 and 1868. The increase was by no means uniform. In Rojar and Kharar it ranged between 12 and 14 per cent. In Jagadhri, on the other hand, there was a small decrease. This result the Deputy Commissioner attributed partly to emigration from the district into Nahan, the Rājā of which State had procured the colonisation of several of his villages by offering favourable terms to British subjects; and partly also to the taking up a considerable tract of land for public purposes in connection with the canal.

It will be seen that the annual increase of population per 10,000 since 1868 has been 33 for males, 24 for females and 29 for persons; at which rate the male population would be doubled in 214.2 years, the female in 290.9 years, and the total population in 242.9 years. Supposing the same rate of increase to hold good for the next ten years, the population for each year would be, in hundreds:—

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	1000,313	558,5	441,8	1878	1072,3	605,2	467,1	1888	1191,3	652,2	539,1
1869	1070,1	580,1	490,0	1879	1072,3	607,3	465,0	1889	1262,9	665,7	597,2
1870	1075,4	584,1	491,3	1880	1084,7	606,5	478,2	1890	1308,1	687,5	620,6
1871	1100,4	611,0	489,4	1881	1088,0	611,2	476,8				

The increase in urban population since 1868 has been larger than that in rural population, the numbers living in 1881 for every 100 living in 1868 being 110 for urban and 104 for total population. This is probably due to the concentration of the commercial population in centres situated on the

Tahsil.	Total population.		Percentage of total population living in towns.
	1868.	1881.	
Ambala	261,280	225,477	100
Jagadhri	102,332	110,646	108
Kharar	103,094	147,002	143
Chausargh	161,204	140,800	87
Phul	214,344	220,841	99
Rojar	141,149	154,208	110
Total district	1,008,358	1,087,209	108

line of rail. The populations of individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI. Within the district the increase of population since 1868 for the various tahsils is shown in the margin.

Table No. XI. shows the total number of births and deaths registered in the district for the five years from 1877 to 1881, and the births for 1880 and 1881, the only two years during which births have been recorded in rural districts. The

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Increase and decrease of population.

Births and Deaths.

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Birth and Deaths.

distribution of the

	1868.	1861.
Males	12	27
Females	12	17
Persons	24	44

total deaths and of the deaths from fever for these five years, over the twelve months of the year, is shown in Table Nos. XIA. and XIB. The annual birth rates per mille, calculated on the population of 1868, were as shown in the margin.

The figures below show the annual death rates per mille since 1868, calculated on the population of that year—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Average.
Males	12	21	22	23	24	19	22	23	27	17	20	24	24	21	24	24	24	25
Females	10	20	21	22	25	18	19	20	26	13	18	20	20	24	24	24	24	20
Persons	11	20	22	24	25	17	20	22	27	15	19	22	22	23	24	24	24	22

The registration is still imperfect, though it is yearly improving; but the figures always fall short of the facts, and the fluctuations probably correspond, allowing for a regular increase due to improved registration, fairly closely with the actual fluctuations in the births and deaths. The historical retrospect which forms the first part of Chapter III. of the Census Report of 1881, and especially the annual chronicle from 1849 to 1881 which will be found at page 56 of that report, throw some light on the fluctuations. Such further details as to birth and death rates in individual towns as are available will be found in Table No. XLIV. and under the headings of the several towns in Chapter VI.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

The figures for age, sex, and civil condition are given in great detail in Table Nos. IV. to VII. of the Census Report of 1881, while the numbers of the sexes for each religion will be found in Table No. VII. appended to the present work. The age statistics must be taken subject to limitations which will be found fully discussed in Chapter VII. of the Census Report. Their value rapidly diminishes as the numbers dealt with become smaller; and it is unnecessary here to give actual figures, or any statistics for *tribals*. The following figures show the distribution by age of every 10,000 of the population according to the census figures:—

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-99	over 100
Persons	219	144	103	78	58	43	33	27	21	16	12	9	7	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
Males	200	137	100	75	56	42	32	26	20	15	11	8	6	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
Females	219	144	103	78	58	43	33	27	21	16	12	9	7	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
Persons	219	144	103	78	58	43	33	27	21	16	12	9	7	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
Males	200	137	100	75	56	42	32	26	20	15	11	8	6	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
Females	219	144	103	78	58	43	33	27	21	16	12	9	7	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	1

The number of males among every 10,000 of both sexes is shown in the margin.

Chapter III, A.
Statistical

Age, sex, and civil condition.

Population.	Villages.	Towns.	Total.
All religions { 1000	—	—	2,899
— { 1000	—	—	2,899
— { 1000	—	—	2,899
Hindus — 1000	5,504	2,384	7,888
Muslims — 1000	1,523	5,287	6,810
Jains — 1000	4,448	6,482	10,930
Methodists — 1000	—	—	—
Christians — 1000	—	—	—

The decrease at each successive enumeration is almost certainly due to greater accuracy of enumeration.

In the census of 1881, the number of females per 1,000 males in the earlier years of life was found to be as shown in the margin. The figures for civil condition are given in Table No. X., which shows the actual number of single, married, and widowed for each sex in each religion, and also the distribution by civil condition of the total number of each sex in each age-period.

Year of life.	All religions.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Methodists.
0-5	999	813	837	—
1-5	997	805	847	—
2-5	991	876	815	—
3-5	989	—	—	—
4-5	932	—	—	—

Table No. XII. shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers in the district in each religion. The proportions per 10,000 of either sex for each of these infirmities are shown in the margin. Tables Nos. XIV. to XVII. of the Census Report for 1881 give further details of the

Infirmities.

Infirmity.	Males.	Females.
Insane	6	4
Blind	81	100
Deaf and dumb	10	6
Lepers	7	3

age and religion of the infirm.

The figures given in the margin show the composition

	District.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Home of Christians.	European and American	2,801	874	3,675
	British	27	37	64
	Native Christians	221	102	323
	Total Christians	3,049	1,013	4,062
Languages.	English	3,794	881	4,675
	Other European languages	12	1	13
	Total European languages	3,806	882	4,688
Birth-places.	British Isles	1,882	587	2,469
	Other European countries	9	—	9
	Total European countries	1,891	587	2,478

European and Russian population.

of the Christian population, and the respective numbers who returned their birth-place and their language as European. They are taken from Tables Nos. IIIA., IX., and XI. of the Census Report for 1881. But the figures for the races of Christians, which are discussed in Part. VII. of Chapter IV. of the Census Report, are very untrustworthy, and it is certain that many who were really Russians returned themselves as Europeans. The figures for

Chapter III. B.

Social and Religious Life.

European and
Kurusian
population.

European birth-places are also incomplete, as many Europeans made entries, probably, names of villages and the like, which, though they were almost certainly English, could not be identified, and were therefore classed as "doubtful and unspecified." The number of troops stationed in the district is given in Chapter V., and the distribution of European and Kurusian Christians by *talukte* is shown in Table No. VII.

SECTION B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Villages.

The villages are generally compactly built, on ground a little raised, with one or two principal lanes, about eight or ten feet wide, running through them; from these lanes other blind paths branch off to the different *haukis* or houses. In the Khādar, between the Jamna and the canal, the houses are generally on high ground, to avoid inundations. To the west of the canal they are built on the high (*Dhany*) precipitous bank of the old Jamna; by this plan the people are near the water, and generally conveniently situated for their Bāngar, as well as their Khādar lands. The houses are generally smeared with mud, once a year, after the rains, which gives them a tidy appearance. Thatched houses (*chappars*) are cheaper than *kothās*, but they are colder in the winter, and generally inhabited by the lower castes, Gājars, Chārahs, Chamars, &c., &c. It is considered a sign of an inferior village to have more *chappars* than *kothās*. The Rājputs, both Hindus and Mussalmāns, the Jāts, Kumbhars and Brahmins, are all comfortable about their houses.

Houses and
domestic life.

In the Khādar tracts, and generally near the hills, the villages are for the greater part composed of thatched huts, their walls, made from the sandy soil, and being able to bear the weight of a heavy roof. In many parts the cottage roofs are overgrown with gourds, whose large green leaves and bright flowers of white or yellow present a very picturesque appearance. In the remainder of the district, the walls of the houses (*kothās*) are of mud, or clods of dry earth, taken out of the tanks when they are dried up, or from the dried up and cracked rice fields. The roof of the *kothā* is also of mud; the beams which support it, and which are principally made of sil wood, rest partly on the mud walls and partly on upright beams about six feet high. Across these lie smaller beams, and over these grass; lastly, upon the grass about three inches of earth is laid. Some of the houses possess a chimney, or rather a hole in the roof, to let the smoke escape. It is always made in the middle of the room, and covered up with an earthen pot when it rains. Every house has its *kothā*, a large chest made of earth, and more or less ornamented according to the taste of the owner, about five feet square outside and four inside, with a door in the middle opening on hinges. In this are placed grain and the cooking utensils. The rest of the furniture consists of a *band* or shelf, in a corner; a cupboard, also in a corner, or let into the wall; a *sungha* or *chirpdi*, a bed for sitting and sleeping on; this,

however, is only used in the warm weather, and then out in the open air. In the cold weather, they make a bed on the ground of sugar-cane leaves and straw, for the sake of warmth. Two or three earthen vessels (*gharra*) for water; a *charbha* or spindle for the woman; a hand-mill (*shakki*) for grinding grain, which also falls to the lot of the female members of the family; a *batta* or round stone pestle with which they bruise and pound the spices on; the *sil*, a flat stone, which they use as a mortar; *kathra*, a wooden bowl-like dish, used as a kneading trough; *baili*, a small brass drinking pot; *kotora*, one of a larger size; *hinda* or *kharcha*, a large iron pot, used for cooking; *chhinda*, a sewing table, hanging from the roof; and *chhalai*, a sieve for flour. The dippers are fastened from the outside, with an iron chain and lock at the bottom, and inside by a chain over a stake. No light is procurable but through the door, the woman sitting outside to spin. Spinning, grinding corn, cooking, and nursing are the only occupations of the women, except of the Jātnis and of the law-caste women, both of whom work in the fields.

The dress of the men consists of a turban, twisted round a skull cap; a *dhoti*, or cloth fastened round the waist, and drawn up between the legs; shoes; and, in the cold weather, a sheet, or counterpane stuffed with cotton. Only a few of the better dressed men wear the *chhapra* (jacket) or *mirzai* (coat), so common in the province. The fact is that only a few of the *zamindars* have hitherto been sufficiently well off to afford these luxuries. Those who can afford it wear a thin cotton jacket in the hot weather and rains, and one of dyed cotton, stuffed, or padded, in the cold weather.

The following note regarding the food of the people was furnished by the district authorities for the *Pamona Report of 1879*:—

Chapter III. B. Social and Religious Life.

House and
domestic life.

Dress.

Food of the people.

"The staple food of the people of the Ambala district at cold is principally wheat and gram. Though in less quantities than wheat, *dal* is also largely consumed. At *Meerut* the principal food is *wheat*, *jowar*, *bajra*, and *chana*; *dal* is also eaten with them. The *rabi* grains above mentioned are sown from the 15th September to 15th November, wheat being sown last of all. The cold harvesting begins from 1st April, and ranges generally up to the 10th April. The *kharif* grain crops cultivation depends upon rain falling; if rain has fallen, they, i.e. the crops, would be sown by the 15th June, and later, according as the rain was happy to fall. The *kharif* harvesting commences from the 1st September (when wheat is generally ripe), and goes on till about the end of October.

"It is essential for the well-being of the future *rabi* crop that rain should fall in September, or in the latter portion of Bhādrā and beginning of Āshvīn, in short, copious rain throughout August, although beneficial enough for the standing *kharif* crops, will not suffice for a good and ample *rabi*, unless some rain also fall in September; rain again is most essential during the month of December, and again in February; rain during those months will generally secure a copious crop. Rain is not desirable for a month or so after sowing. For the *kharif* it is most essential that rain should, if possible, fall by the 15th June or about the 1st *Āshā*, and it will be all the better if there be rain once or less once a week until the end of September. If the month of *Āshā* pass entirely without any rain, there will be no cotton crop, and other staples will be limited. Rain is very desirable and beneficial when the grain is just coming into ear, and for want of it then the grain will be short in quantity.

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Food of the people.

"The following is an estimate of the food grains consumed in a year by an average agriculturist's family of five persons:—

Description of Grains.

Rate—	Sera.	Gals.	
Wheat —	3	4	5 annas per diem } M. S. Ch. for 6 months, or } = 22 32 8 182½ days
Gram —	2	4	
Dal —	0	8	
Kharif—			
Makhi —	1	8	5 annas per diem } for 6 months, or } = 22 32 8 182½ days
Jowar —	1	8	
Bajra —	1	8	
Chana —	1	8	
Dal —	0	8	
Total ...			45-24-0

The following is an estimate for non-agricultural classes:—

Rate—	Sera.	Gals.	
Wheat —	1	12	4 annas per diem } = M. S. Ch. for 6 months, or } 18-10-0 182½ days
Gram —	1	12	
Dal —	0	8	
Kharif—			
Makhi —	1	8	4 annas per diem } for 6 months, or } 18-10-0 182½ days
Jowar —	1	8	
Bajra —	0	8	
Dal —	0	8	
Total munda ...			36-20-0

The following is an estimate for city residents:—

Rate—	Sera.	Gals.	
Wheat —	2	4	8-12 per diem } = M. S. Ch. for 6 months, or } 17-4-0 182½ days
Gram —	1	0	
Dal —	0	8	
Kharif—			
Wheat —	2	4	8-12 for 6 } months, or 182½ } = 17-4-0 days
Makhi —	1	0	
Dal —	0	8	
Total munda ...			34-8-12

General statistics
and distribution
of religions.

Table No. VII. shows the numbers in each *taluk* and in the whole district who follow each religion, as ascertained in the census of 1881, and Table No. XLIII. gives similar figures for towns. Tables III., IIIA. and IIIB. of the report of that

Religion.	Male population.	Female population.	Total population.
Hindus	4,479	2,891	7,370
Muslims	905	273	1,178
Jains	4	—	4
Christians	2,009	1,011	3,020
	2	214	216

census give further details on the subject. The distribution of every 10,000 of the population by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the rule followed in the classification of Hindus, are fully discussed in Part I., Chapter IV., of the Census Report. The distribution of every 1,000 of the Muslimán population by sect is shown in the opposite margin. The sects of the Christian population are given in

Sect.	Male population.	Total population.
Muslims	905	1,178
Hindus	4,479	7,370
Others and unspecified	16	17

Table IIIA. of the Census Report; but the figures are, for reasons explained in Part VII., Chapter IV. of the report, so very imperfect that it is not worth while to reproduce them here.

Table No. IX. shows the religion of the major castes and tribes of the district, and therefore the distribution by caste of the great majority of the followers of each religion. A brief description of the great religions of the Panjáb, and of their principal sects, will be found in Chapter IV. of the Census Report. The religious practice and belief of the district present no special peculiarities; and it would be out of place to enter here into any disquisition on the general question. The general distribution of religions by *taluk* can be gathered from the figures of Table No. VII.; and regarding the population as a whole, no more detailed information as to locality is available.

Among the Hindús, the followers of Vishnu and of Siva are fairly evenly balanced. Vishnu is worshipped under several of his incarnations, that of Krishna being the most common. The principal days of worship at the *thakurdwara* or temples of Vishnu are the 8th of Bhádou, 9th of Jeth, and 14th of Baisakh. The *shikulas* or temples of Mahádeo are especially attended on the 14th of Phágan. Devi is principally worshipped as Bitalá or small-pox, a visit to her shrines being supposed to act as a safeguard against that disease. The temples and bathing places on the banks of the Sarasuti have already been alluded to. Among the minor deities, Hanúmán is extensively worshipped in connection with Vishnu. The Mahamudárá saints, Gúga Pir and Sarwar Sultán, are largely revered as well by Hindús as by Musalmáns. At almost every shrine or mosque throughout the district, some sort of institution exists for the benefit of travellers, supported, some by funds left by the founders or contributed by the descendants, and some by small grants of revenue-free land assigned for the purpose by Government or the village. The principal institution of the latter class is the *thakurdwara* of Dayá Rám in Ambála City. At Jagádhri an establishment is supported by a native banker, from which a dose of half a seer of flour is daily given to any traveller or pauper who may care to apply for it. Another native banker of the same town has built and endowed a commodious rest-house for indigent travellers. At Thánesar and Pehowa, establishments for the relief of travellers are maintained, the former by the Mahárája of Patialá, at a cost of Rs. 7 per day, the latter jointly by the Mahárája of Patialá and the Rájá of Nábha.

The places of pilgrimage in the district are very numerous. The sanctity of the Sarasuti and the Kurukshetrá has been already noted. The principal religious gatherings at Thánesar take place on occasions of eclipses of the sun. Pilgrims attend from all parts of India (see Chap. VI., heading "Thánesar"). At Pehowa the sacred months of that of Chait (Mar.-April), during which a large concourse of people, including pilgrims from a distance, is collected. Along the Sarasuti, the whole year round, there is a constant succession of festivals at one shrine

Chapter III, B

Social and Religious Life.

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Religious sects and institutions.

Fairs and religious gatherings.

Chapter III. B.

Social and Religious Life.

Fairs and religious gatherings.

or another. The other religious fairs attended by persons from a distance are at Rāpae on the banks of the Sutlej, where on April 11th large crowds, amounting to as many as 50,000 persons, are collected to reverence the river, at the spot where it issues from the hills; and at the shrine of Manes Devi near Mani Majra, where 80,000 persons are collected in the month of Chait (March-April) and nearly as many in the month of Aasan (September-October), to worship the goddess Devi. Pilgrims attend this shrine from great distances. The attendance at these fairs has much fallen off of late years owing to the dislike of the people to the sanitary regulations considered necessary by outbreaks of cholera at Thāncour and Mani Majra, in 1861 and 1867, respectively.

Language.

Table No. VIII. shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each *tahsil* and for the whole district. More detailed information will be found in Table No. IX. of the Census Report for 1881, while in Chapter V. of the same report the several languages are briefly discussed. The figures in the margin give the distribution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitting small figures.

Language.	Persons per 10,000 of population.
Unscholared Hindu	4,214
Dravid	4
Pasht	40
Kashmiri	1
English	2,264
All Indian Languages	9,827
Small Indian Languages	35

Education.

Table No. XIII. gives statistics of education as ascertained at the census of 1881 for each religion, and for the total population of each *tahsil*. The figures for female education are probably very imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin show the number educated among every 10,000 of each sex according to the census returns. Statistics regarding the attendance at Government and aided schools

	Classical.	Mixed (English and Hind.)	Total (English and Hind.)
3 100	English Education — Can read and write —	26 30	100 330
4 100	English Education — Can read and write —	19 21	74 129

will be found in Table No. XXXVII.

The Distribution of the scholars at three schools by religion and the occupations of their fathers, as it stood in 1882-83, is shown in the margin. The following very interesting account of the indigenous schools of the district, as he found them in 1853, is taken from Mr. Wynyard's Settlement Report:—

Religion.	Boys.	Girls.
Unscholared Hindu	—	—
Dravid	72	—
Pasht	2,884	17
Kashmiri	1,000	42
English	207	9
All India	4	—
Unscholared Muhammadan	2,880	27
Dravid	2,190	—

“Educational institutions are of six kinds:—

- 1.—*Madrassa*, where Persian is taught;
- 2.—*Chhatra* (from “Chattr,” a schoolboy), where Hindi is taught;
- 3.—*Pethashala* (from “Peth,” reading), where Nâgri or Shikharî is taught;
- 4.—*Maktaba*, where Arabic is taught;
- 5.—Schools in which Gurmukhî; and
- 6.—Schools in which English are taught.

“I give below a tabular statement showing the number of institutions of each kind, in each district, with the allowances in land, grain, or money paid to the teachers:—

STATEMENT OF INDIAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICTS OF THANEER AND AMBALA, EXISTING IN 1882.

Shikharî Thaneer.

Kind of Institution.	No. of Institutions.	Per. of Teachers.	Allowance from Government.			From Individuals.			Total allowance paid in Cash.
			Land.			Land.			
			B.	Bis.	Rs.	B.	Bis.	Rs.	Rs.
Persian	28	20	—	—	—	21	20	1,420	
Hindi	10	10	1	4	—	2	—	100	
Nagari	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	22	
Arabic	12	12	0	10	—	14	10	67	
Gurmukhî	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	1	

Shikharî Ambala.

Kind of Institution.	No. of Institutions.	Per. of Teachers.	Allowance from Government.			From Individuals.			Total allowance paid in Cash.
			Land.			Land.			
			B.	Bis.	Rs.	B.	Bis.	Rs.	Rs.
Persian	20	20	12	10	—	8	10	1,000	1,000
Hindi	21	21	—	—	—	20	5	27 10	442
Nagari	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arabic	4	1	—	—	—	17	0	207 10	40
Gurmukhî	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shikharî	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Persian schools are not much in vogue; they are only found in the *gurdahs*, or large villages. They are generally set up in his own house by some individual who wants to teach his children, and employs a teacher on two or three rupees a month; others, who wish to have their sons educated too, send their boys, and give the teacher from ten to eight annas a month, according to their means. The income of the teacher is thus made up to Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 a month. Boys remain at school at from 5 to 6 years as late as 19; they read for eight or nine years, some as long as 12 or 13. Many then get paying employment of some kind, and discard their books. The parents are too lazier, and do not insist upon the education of the children; some cannot pay the teacher, and the boys are withdrawn. The teachers are men of unimpaired education. They are not appointed previous to their appointment, and are many of them ignorant of everything but how to read and write. The teacher spends not the lesson, which the children repeat after him; some say repeat from memory. They have a repetition day once a week, generally Thursday, in the forenoon. In the afternoon of that day they learn poetry, and in the evening espouse. In some schools and a few boys is employed as an assistant to the master, and learns, every day, the repetition of the previous day's lesson. The course of reading is very low; works on ethics and morals are not read. They are taught to read and write in all the schools, and in some they are taught to cipher. The first attempts at writing are upon a chalked board, with a pen made from

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Social and
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Education.

the *surpat* grass. Then they come to paper doubled twice; a finished person writes on a thin piece of paper, only supported by his hands. Absence is punished by admonition, pulling the ears, and caning. If a boy does not come, another is always sent to bring him; every boy is numbered when he comes into school, and when they are dismissed are sent away in the order they came, the first with one pat on the hand, the second with two, and so on. The last boy who comes into school, and who is called a *platti*, gets the most pats, and these a trifle harder than the rest. Inattention and curiosity are punished as above, and by refusal of the indulgence of holidays. Boys are expelled for theft and any other serious misconduct. Tutors are respected and looked up to, and the appointment is one much sought after. Fridays are holidays, as are the *Shibi Chir Shamba*, the last Wednesday of the month *Rajab*, and other fast days and *Shakara* festivals. On the occasion of their festivals, the children give small presents of these or four ples to their tutors, calling it *Ida*. Nothing of artizan-ship is taught by any respectable schoolmaster.

* The *chutails*, or Hindi schools, are generally held at the house of the *patish*, teacher, if not at the *chitpoli*, or other public place. These schools are principally attended by *Banyas*, and the attention of the pupils is confined to accounts. The first thing taught is the *pakhar*, multiplication table. Each table is called a *lath*, from its similarity to their rent. The master receives one anna from the pupil for each table he learns, up to 10 times. These tables do not stop at 12, as ours do, but they go on to 100 times. After the first ten tables have been mastered, the master gets paid four annas for every additional ten tables taught. Boys generally learn up to forty or fifty times of each table; a few, however, learn up to one hundred. When the multiplication table is learnt, which it generally is in four or five months, the masters get one rupee four annas in advance, and in the month of *Bhadr*, they visit each house, and are paid four annas in coin, and get cloth worth eight annas from each house. This visiting is called *chak* *chakara*. They also receive 14 seers of grain from each pupil on Sunday, which day is a holiday. The rudiments of writing are taught on the ground; letters are formed in the dust with a blunted reed; when the pupils have learnt how to form the letters, a board is given to them, and the tutors then receive a present of from one rupee to one rupee four annas. When they have completed their education in writing, a present of one or two rupees, or a cow, or clothes, are given. Children go at five or six years of age. There is no previous examination. They take about two and-a-half years to finish the course. The teacher says the lesson, and the boys repeat after him. Sometimes the cleverest boy says the lesson, and the others repeat after him. This is called *Mahini*. The first thing they are taught is to praise God, which they do by repeating and writing the words "*Guramasi dhan*," a corruption of the three words, "*Ang namu Sidha*," which mean "Obedience to God and the Saints." Pundits are of the same description as in the Persian schools. Boys are expelled in the same way, and for the same reasons; and the tutors are respected and looked up to.

* *Pathshala*, Sanskrit schools.—Boys generally come to these at six or seven years of age, and read 10 years; some less than this; sometimes a *Pradit* teaches young Brahmins of from 15 to 20 years of age. These latter live by begging in the villages, and give the teacher the benefit of their services. These learners are called *Shishyachari*. They have many holidays, about eight a month—on the days of change of the moon. *Chandas* is repetition day. Nothing but Sanskrit is taught.

* *Maktabs for learning Arabic*.—Zemindars who wish that their children should have a finished education send them to the *Madrassa* at the mosque. These men generally know some portion of the *Qur'an* by heart. They teach the youth what they know, though very often neither of them understands the meaning of it. The person who recollects the whole *Qur'an* is entitled to the distinguishing name of *Hafiz*; but it is very often given to those who recollect very little.

The instruction is not confined to boys; grown men sometimes come to learn it, and little girls. The teachers are paid by cooked food, grain, or clothes. Repetition is generally on Thursdays; sometimes on Mondays and Thursdays. Fridays and other fixed days are holidays. Punishments, &c., as above.

"There are only two places where Gurmukhi is taught. The learners give according to their ability. Their education is completed in two or three years."

The character and disposition of the people is thus described by Mr. Wynyard in his *Settlement Report*:—

"With regard to the morals of the people, I would observe that they are ignorant and unimaginative; plegmatic, unless their own interests are concerned, when they are very active and stickle at no means to attain their ends. They are rather impetuous than lazon. They are proud of their descent and devotedly attached to their houses, families, and lands. They are hospitable to strangers, and generally have a rest-house in the village for the accommodation of travellers. They are humane; confiding to those they know, and have been brought up with, peaceably disposed, have no feeling of patriotism, further than the love of home above mentioned. They are industrious in their busy way. They toil all day, with a perseverance and slowness which astonishes the white man from the west, under a sun which would kill the more energetic and hot-headed white. They are sober, not given to immorality with strangers till they come to know them, when they give what information they have, as accurately as they can, if it does not concern themselves. They are careful in the observance of their religious feasts, especially the women. *Sati* was in vogue in the district at least as late as 1830.

"As a body, they are not, I think, addicted to thieving. The crime of the country is, I believe, cattle-stealing, which is followed by some of the *Rājputs*, with perseverance and success. All *Rājputs* have the character of being thieves, but I believe the accusation is ill-founded. The *Sikhs* are given to eating large quantities of opium, drinking *Maas*, and smoking *charas*. Both husbands and wives are unfaithful to the marriage couch. They, and the rest of the people here, are fearfully disposed to lie, if a lie will suit their turn; though I must express my belief that many of the falsehoods which are told arise from the apathetic want of accuracy, which is, I think, a most remarkable want in the native mind. Their manners are good, courteous and natural.

"Of their physical constitution, I may say that the men are tall, the upper part of the body stout, and well proportioned, with fine shoulders and chests. They fall off in the lower part of their body; their knees are large, legs crooked, and heels projecting. This arises partly from the squatting position in which they invariably sit. Their legs, though ill-formed, are good for work, and both men and women are excellent walkers. Their hair is black and smooth, eyes nearly always black or brown; a very few blue-eyed men are met with. Their blood is flowing, and generally they are a handsome race. They have but little muscular strength, great power of endurance, and are not swift of foot. They can fast long, and work hard upon an empty stomach. The people marry, and bear children at an early age, but they are short-lived. I have not made any particular enquiries on the subject, but I think that the age of sixty-five is reached by very few of the population. The common complaint is fever and ague; people of every age are liable to be attacked with it all the year round; but from August to December is the period of its most serious ravages. *Thammar* is unknown for its severe form."

Tables Nos. XII., XII., XIIII. give statistics of crime; while Table No. XXXV. shows the consumption of liquors and narcotic stimulants.

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life

Education.

Character, disposition, and physique of the people.

Chapter III. C.

It is impossible to form any satisfactory estimate of the

wealth of the commercial and industrial classes. The figures in the margin show the working of the income tax for the only three years for which details are available; and Table No. XXXIV. gives statistics for the license tax for each year since its imposition. The distribution of licenses granted and fees collected in 1880-81 and 1881-82, between towns of over and villages of under 5,000 souls, is shown in the opposite margin. But the numbers affected by

Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

Assessment.		1880-81.	1881-82.	1874-75.
Class I.	(Number taxed) (Amount of tax)	1,386 17,740	1,037 22,560	888 7,994
Class II.	(Number taxed) (Amount of tax)	364 10,460	325 14,377	273 7,717
Class III.	(Number taxed) (Amount of tax)	160 10,850	226 3,200	324 0,000
Class IV.	(Number taxed) (Amount of tax)	13 4,360	30 10,394	12 3,460
Class V.	(Number taxed) (Amount of tax)	— —	139 13,372	1 4,060
Total	(Number taxed) (Amount of tax)	2,023 43,357	1,731 71,532	1,507 23,730

	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
Number of licenses Amount of fees	1,751 84,319	— —	1,407 14,618	1,007 10,239

these taxes are small. It may be said generally that a very large proportion of the artisans in the towns are extremely poor, while their fellows in the villages are scarcely less dependent upon the nature of the harvest than are the agriculturists themselves, their fees often taking the form of a fixed share of the produce; while even where this is not the case, the demand for their products necessarily varies with the prosperity of their customers. Perhaps the leather-workers should be excepted, as they derive considerable gains from the hides of the cattle which die in a year of drought. The circumstances of the agricultural classes are discussed below in Section D.

SECTION C.—TRIBES, CASTES, AND LEADING FAMILIES.

Statistics and local distribution of tribes and castes.

Table No. IX. gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district, with details of sex and religion, while Table No. IXA. shows the number of the less important castes. It would be out of place to attempt a description of each. Many of them are found all over the Punjab, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Amritsar are distinguished by no local peculiarities. Some of the leading tribes, and especially those who are important as landowners or by position and influence, are briefly noticed below; and each caste will be found described in Chapter VI. of the Census Report for 1881. The census statistics of castes were not compiled for *tabals*, at least in their final form. It was found that an enormous number of mere clans or sub-divisions had been

returned as castes in the schedules, and the classification of these figures under the main heads shown in the caste tables was made for districts only. Thus no statistics showing the local distribution of the tribes and castes are available.

The following figures show the principal Jāt and Rājput tribes as returned at the census of 1881 :—

Sub-Divisions of Jāts.

Tribe.	Number.	Tribe.	Number.	Tribe.	Number.
Arora	1,007	Chahal	2,013	Khag	1,200
Chahal	2,013	Chahal	1,277	Khag	1,200
Chahal	1,277	Chahal	1,277	Khag	1,200
Chahal	1,277	Chahal	1,277	Khag	1,200
Chahal	1,277	Chahal	1,277	Khag	1,200
Chahal	1,277	Chahal	1,277	Khag	1,200
Chahal	1,277	Chahal	1,277	Khag	1,200
Chahal	1,277	Chahal	1,277	Khag	1,200
Chahal	1,277	Chahal	1,277	Khag	1,200
Chahal	1,277	Chahal	1,277	Khag	1,200

Sub-Divisions of Rājputs.

Tribe.	Number.	Tribe.	Number.	Tribe.	Number.
Arora	1,007	Chahal	2,013	Khag	1,200
Chahal	2,013	Chahal	1,277	Khag	1,200
Chahal	1,277	Chahal	1,277	Khag	1,200
Chahal	1,277	Chahal	1,277	Khag	1,200
Chahal	1,277	Chahal	1,277	Khag	1,200
Chahal	1,277	Chahal	1,277	Khag	1,200
Chahal	1,277	Chahal	1,277	Khag	1,200
Chahal	1,277	Chahal	1,277	Khag	1,200
Chahal	1,277	Chahal	1,277	Khag	1,200
Chahal	1,277	Chahal	1,277	Khag	1,200

The Jāts* are thickest in the Rāpur and Kharar *tehsils*. Here Sikh Jāts form the bulk of the proprietary class. They are a fine industrious race, good agriculturists, and steady soldiers. More provident or thrifty than other races, they are for the most part in easy circumstances, and few of them are in debt. Their women take an active part in field work. They are said mostly to be immigrants from the Panjāb proper, especially from the neighbourhood of Lahore, and to have settled in Ambala at and after the time of the Sikh invasions; but this is very doubtful.

The Rājputs at present occupy a position of secondary importance in the district. They own in the aggregate a good deal of land, but are careless and unsystematic cultivators. Most of their land is in the hands of tenants. Their women maintain a strict seclusion, and lead idle, aimless lives. As a rule, they are poor and much involved in debt. The principal Rājput families are those of Rājpur and Panjāra, who claim descent from Rāj Pithora of Nohdi. They hold small grants and pensions from Government and retain a few remnants of the family estates, which, during the Muhammadan era, were considerable.

Brahmins of all occupations are found in the district—priests, agriculturists, shop-keepers, and domestic servants.

* The long pronunciation of the name is still maintained in this district. It is not until the final *ī* is passed that the name becomes Jāt (Jāt).

Chapter III. C.
Tribes, Castes, and
Leading Families.
Jāts and Rājputs.

Jāts.

Rājputs.

Brahmins.

Chapter III, C.

Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families

As cultivators they stand high, and are mostly free from debt. They own many villages, which for the most part they cultivate with their own hands.

The Gijjars here, as elsewhere, are fonder of breeding cattle than of agriculture, and do not, as a rule, bear a good reputation for honesty. Some, however, are fairly industrious cultivators. They are very old inhabitants of the district.

The only Pathian family of note is that of Khizrabad. It is descended from one Anwar Khán, who entered India in the train of Nadir Khán, and succeeded in effecting a lodgment upon the banks of the Jemna. He founded the town of Khizrabad, and his descendants continued to exercise great influence in the neighbourhood until they waned before the Sikhs. They still hold certain grants of revenue from the English Government.

The *jagirdars* of the district are, as might be expected from its history, an important and influential body. They include the families of all chiefs whose power was reduced in 1849. With a few unimportant exceptions, all are Sikhs. Of late years they have been placed in more direct connection with the estates of which the revenues are assigned to them, and have been permitted to take part in the collection of the revenue—a measure which has greatly tended to increase the loyalty of the body. The following table shows the more important *jagirdars*, with their incomes, arranged by families:—

[illegible]

SECTION D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES
AND TENURES.

Table No. XV. shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure, as returned in quinquennial Table No. XXXIII. of the Administration Report for 1878-79. But the accuracy of the figures is more than doubtful. It is in many cases simply impossible to class a village satisfactorily under any one of the ordinarily recognised tenures; the primary division of rights between the main sub-divisions of the village following one form, while the interior distribution among the several proprietors of each of these sub-divisions follows another form, which itself often varies from one sub-division to another.

Zaildars and chief headmen have not yet been appointed in this district. There are 5,104 village headmen in the six *tahsils* of this district, as detailed in the margin. The village headmen succeed to their office by hereditary right, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, as in other districts, and their duties are

Ambala	261
Zaildars	502
Boys	712
Chaur	623
Headmen	509
Page	1007

the same as elsewhere in the province. They are more numerous in proportion to the amount of land revenue they represent than in most other districts.

Table No. XV. shows the number of proprietors or shareholders, and the gross area held in property under each of the main forms of tenure, and also gives details for large estates and for Government grants and similar tenures. The figures are taken from the quinquennial table prepared for the Administration Report of 1878-79. The accuracy of the figures is, however, exceedingly doubtful: indeed, land tenures assume so many and such complex forms in the Punjab that it is impossible to classify them successfully under a few general headings.

The number of *talukdars*, or intermediate, tenures in the district is unusually large. They are locally known by the name *hewadars*, and are of that kind where a fixed allowance is paid by proprietors in possession of land, in recognition of superior proprietary rights existing in others whose possession has fallen into abeyance. There are no less than 601 such holdings in the district, a larger number than is to be found anywhere in the Punjab, except in the division of Rawalpindi and in the districts of Multan and Hoshiarpur. The tendency of the Sikh system was to strengthen the hands of the actual cultivators of an estate. Their method of realizing their revenue at equal rates from all whom they found in possession, without regard to the nature of their tenures, tended to reduce, and to a great extent did reduce, to a dead level, almost all the distinctions between proprietor and non-proprietor. The cultivators, after paying the share of their produce demanded by their Sikh masters, had nothing left wherewith to pay rent: nor, if they had, was there any power to compel them to pay it. Thus,

Chapter III, D.

Village communities and tenures.

Village tenures.

Village officers.

Proprietary tenures.

Talukdars tenures.

Chapter III, D.
Village communi-
ties and tenures.

Talsildari tenure.

many, who under Muhammadan rule had enjoyed the rights of lords of the soil, sank under the Sikhs into insignificance. It, in the period of their power, they had retained in actual possession a few acres of land for their own cultivation, these they continued to hold, paying revenue to the Sikhs on equal terms with other cultivators. But as to manorial rights over other land, they retained none but such as, from force of custom, the cultivators might choose of their own free-will to render.

On the introduction of a British Settlement, these ousted landlords attempted to assert their long-neglected claims. The officer who effected the settlement of the northern portion of the district was an advocate for their recognition, either by actually making the settlement with them as proprietors, or, where this was not possible, by assigning them an allowance under the denomination of *biswadari*. They generally, he says in his report, laid their claim both for the right to engage for the revenue, and for the right to collect the extra *biswadari* allowance. Such cases were mostly settled by arbitration; but no doubt the bias of the settlement officer contributed in a certain degree to enhance the number of those who obtained a recognition of antiquated rights. The officer who conducted the settlement of the northern *tahsil*, on the other hand, was of opinion that in the majority of cases the superior rights of such original proprietors had fallen too completely into abeyance to admit of their recognition; and his policy was to maintain as proprietors all those who were found in proprietary possession, granting an extra *biswadari* allowance only in very exceptional cases.*

The Chahdrami
tenure.

Among the complications arising from the Sikh conquests in the district must be noticed a peculiar tenure, called the *chahdrami*, or " $\frac{1}{2}$ share." The tenure had its origin in a common custom of the Cis-Satlaj Sikhs, when struggling for possession of a particular tract, either among themselves or in opposition to the original owners, to come to a compromise, whereby half the revenue of each village in the tract was assigned to either party. The revenue representing theoretically $\frac{1}{2}$ the gross produce, the shares thus apportioned amounted to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the gross produce. Both contending parties, in other words, became *chahdrams*,† or "holders of $\frac{1}{2}$;" the name, however, as a rule, was applied only to the weaker or poorer party. The word, thus coming into use, acquired in course of time a technical meaning, and was applied in some cases to partitions of revenue in which the proportions of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ were not maintained.

It will be seen that the *chahdrami* tenures fall naturally into two classes: the first, where two sovereign powers contested the right to collect revenue; the second, where an invader strove to subject the original holders and compel them to pay him revenue.

* In the Delhi territory, the term *biswadari* is used in a different sense as synonymous with proprietary rights, in distinction to the right of a mere cultivator.

† From the Persian *chahdram* = $\frac{1}{2}$.

In the cases representing the first class, the two sovereign powers, instead of fighting out the quarrel, agreed to share the revenue of each village, and retained concurrent jurisdiction in the shared trust. The principal instance of this kind existed in the person of the Rājā of Patialā, who, until 1849, held villages in Ambala shared with several minor chiefs. The chiefs of Kalsia and Nālagarh also held shares in land which came under British Administration in 1849. When the minor chiefs ceased to exercise independent jurisdiction, it was manifestly out of the question that the British Government, which took over their powers, should exercise concurrent jurisdiction with a native State, and it accordingly became necessary to effect a territorial division. This was effected at the time of settlement, and this class of shared tenure, therefore, as far as British territory is concerned, has altogether ceased to exist.

The other class, however, of the tenure is still extant. A Sikh invader, finding himself not quite strong enough to reduce the cultivators of his newly-acquired territory to complete subjection, would come to a compromise with some of the most influential from among their number, and grant them half the revenue, i.e., $\frac{1}{2}$ the gross produce, of a certain village or part of a village. They on their part agreed henceforth to aid the conqueror in collecting his revenue. They were, in fact, on a small scale, *jāgirdārs*, or assignees of the land revenue. When the time of settlement arrived, great difficulty was experienced in dealing with these cases. The chiefs themselves became mere *jāgirdārs*; and, while the Government determined to continue the allowances of the *chahāramis*, it was considered, at the same time, inexpedient to look upon them as sharers in the *jāgīr*. Some of the *chahāramis* were proprietors in actual cultivating possession, while others, on the other hand, belonged to the class already described, of *talukdārs*. In both cases the *chahārami* allowance was completely separated from the *jāgīr*. If the *chahārami* were recorded proprietor, his revenue was reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$; if, on the other hand, the settlement officer decreed him only the position of *talukdār*, then the settlement was made at the usual rates with the proprietor, and the *talukdār* was declared entitled to receive a rent-charge equivalent to one-half of the revenue assessed, the remainder going to Government, or to its assignee the *jāgirdār*, as the case might be.

The deep-stream rule prevails generally in villages on the Jamna, and is still the nominal rule for the district boundary along the Sutlej. In practice, however, the rule has not been adhered to. The Sutlej changes its course so frequently that constant transfers of villages would be required between the Hoshiāpur and Ambala districts if the published orders were acted up to; and the rule has now practically been allowed to fall into disuse for many years. There is some confusion as to the custom regulating village property on the river banks. The deep-stream rule is generally recorded as the custom in the village papers; but fixed boundaries have been observed by many villages by consent. The question has several times come before the

Chapter III, D.

Village communities and tenures.

The *Chahārami* tenure.

Alparian custom.

Chapter III. D.

Village communities and tenures.

Riparian custom.

points, but the decisions given so far have not agreed, and no general rule of custom can be yet laid down. Where lands are carried away either by rivers or torrents, the loss is borne by individuals. In case of subsequent recovery from the river, these lands are usually entered as village common land; but in practice the original owners take possession without dispute. In some few villages it is the custom to recompense individual damage for those losses from river action by grants from the village common land; and this is no doubt the most effectual means of preventing hardship to individuals; but unfortunately any such arrangement necessitates an ideal unanimity among the villagers, which seldom has its existence in actual fact.

Tenants and rents.

Table No. XVI. shows the number of tenancy holdings and the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy as they stood in 1878-79, while Table No. XXI. gives the current rent-rates of various kinds of land as returned in 1881-82. But the accuracy of both sets of figures is probably doubtful; indeed, it is impossible to state general rent-rates which shall even approximately represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district. It may be noticed, however, that in the opinion of the settlement officer of the district the distinction between hereditary and non-hereditary tenants (*mouzas* and *ghair mouzas*) was in this district a creation of the British administration. The genus of the distinction, no doubt, existed even under the Sikhs, some *tenants* being more favoured than others. But the terms *mouzas* and *ghair mouzas* were unknown before the time of the regular settlement, and their introduction was the introduction of new ideas, not merely of new names.

Agricultural labourers.

The subject of the employment of field labour other than that of the proprietors or tenants themselves, is thus noticed in answers furnished by the district officer and inserted in the Famine Report of 1879 (page 713-14) :—

"In this district there are few well-to-do agriculturists, hence they never employ any permanent hired field labourers. It is only for reaping the wheat crops of cotton and wool, and at the rate for the muskhar, tobacco, and poppy crops, that hired daily labourers are resorted to for two or three days at the most. The rates of wages vary according to the amount of work the labourer is able to perform; the daily labour wages range from two annas to four annas. At reaping time hired labourers are also required, but they are not paid in money; they receive as wages a load or bundle of the produce they have cut, and which produce may yield four or five seers of grain. There is no special class confined to field labour, but generally all sorts of the village or other independent persons who have no particular means of livelihood. This kind of employment at the most never extends longer than one month at a time. At other times, when not engaged in field labour, these men work in the cities as coolies, or pedlars, some as butchers or weavers. About 10 per cent. of the whole population of the district may be assumed to work as hired field labourers. The condition of this class (hired labourers) is no doubt very inferior to that of even the very poorest self-cultivating proprietors, and they never have any thing in hand, live from hand to mouth, and in seasons of famine starve out of their villages into the towns, having nothing to fall back upon, and no credit with the village landlords and others here and there, where employed as permanent labourers or herdsmen perhaps, they get no assistance from the village authorities. In short, in times of distress and scarcity and high prices

these poor wretches are in very evil plight. They have no credit account with the village bankers or money-lenders.

Chapter III, D.

Village communities and tenures.

The wages of labour, prevailing at different periods are shown in Table No. XXVII., though the figures refer to the labour market of towns rather than to that of villages.

The last two lines of Table No. XVI. show the number of persons holding service grants from the villages, and the area so held. But the figures refer only to land held free of revenue, which is by no means the only form which these grants assume. Sometimes the land is leased to the grantee at a favourable rent, or on condition of payment of revenue only; sometimes the owner cultivates and pays the revenue, making over the produce to the grantee; while occasionally the grant consists of the rights of property in the land, which, subject to the usual incidents, such as responsibility for revenue and the like, rest in the person performing certain specified services at such time and for so long as he performs them. These grants are most commonly made to village menials and watchmen on condition of or in payment for services rendered to attendants at temples, mosques, shrines, or village rest-houses, so long as they perform the duties of the post, and for maintenance of maimsteries, holy men, teachers at religious schools, and the like.

Petty village grants.

Table No. XXXII. gives statistics of sales and mortgages of land; Tables Nos. XXXIII. and XXXIII A. show the operations of the Registration Department; and Table No. XXXIX. the extent of civil litigation. But the statistics of transfers of land are exceedingly imperfect; the prices quoted are very generally fictitious; and any figures which we possess afford but little real indication of the economical position of the landholders of the district.

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

The peasantry, except in Jagādhrī, are reported to be not generally in debt. In the *tahsils* of Roopur and Kharee especially, where the land tax presses lightly, most of them are in easy circumstances. In the neighbourhood of cantonments and large cities the expenses of living have increased very considerably within the last 10 or 15 years; the peasantry have become accustomed to a better style of living, and extravagant habits are growing up; they often live and dress more expensively than they can afford. In these parts of the district accordingly, many villagers are undoubtedly deeply involved in debt, the Rajpoots almost universally. In the Naraingarh and Pipli *tahsils* the assessment is said to press more heavily; the cultivators are generally poor, and many have fallen into the hands of money-lenders.

The rate of interest charged by money-lenders to agriculturists is generally Rs. 1-0-0 per cent. per month, and on simple bonds varies from that rate up to 37½ per cent. per annum. In case of mortgages, the interest varies from 12 to 18 per cent. per annum, and from 9 to 12 when jewels or other valuables are

Chapter III. D.
Village communities and tenures.

Poverty or wealth
of the people.

pawned as security. In loans of grain, effected principally by petty village shopkeepers, interest ranges from 37½ to 48 per cent. per annum, payments being made in kind and for the most part at the valuation of the creditor. There are but few large bankers, and the loan business is mostly carried on by local shopkeepers.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE, ARBORICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK.

Table No. XIV. gives general figures for cultivation and irrigation, and for Government waste land; while the rainfall is shown in Tables Nos. III. and IIIA. and IIIB. Table No. XVII. shows statistics of Government estates. Table No. XX. gives the areas under the principal staples, and Table No. XXI. the average yield of each. Statistics of live stock will be found in Table No. XXII. Further statistics are given under their various headings in the subsequent paragraphs of this chapter. Land tenures, tenants, and rent, and the employment of field labour have already been noticed in Chapter III., Section D.

The quality of crops is reported by the Deputy Commissioner to be improving steadily, and wheat, tobacco, cotton and sugar-cane to be taking the place of inferior crops, such as *jowar*, *bajra* and *makh*. *Bajra* is now extensively grown only in the *Pipli tahsil*. The cultivation of cotton has largely increased of late years, the annual yield being now double the yield of 10 years ago. These improvements are the result merely of an increase in material prosperity, enabling the peasantry to incur a larger outlay upon their farms. Throughout the greater part of the district the regular two-year course of agriculture prevails, land lying fallow for a whole year and then being cultivated for two successive crops. The benefits of the long fallow are well understood, and it is only in the exceptional circumstances of irrigated lands, or of an unusually favourable rainfall, that the practice is departed from.

The total annual fall of rain and the manner in which it is distributed throughout the year are shown in Tables Nos. III., IIIA., and IIIB. The seasons, so far as they affect the staple food grains, have been discussed in Chapter III., page 31.

Table No. XIV. gives details of irrigation. Further information will be found at pages 177 to 203 of Major Wace's Famine Report, compiled in 1873. At that time 12 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated from canals, 6 per cent. from wells, 1 per cent. was flooded, and the remaining 81 per cent. was wholly dependent upon rain. But the area of canal irrigation seems to have been largely over-estimated, and later statistics show the total irrigation of all kinds at less than 10 per cent. of

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture and Live Stock.

General statistics of agriculture.

General standard of agricultural practice.

The Seasons :
Rainfall.

Irrigation.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Ar-
boriculture and
Live Stock.

Irrigation.

Agricultural
implements and
appliances.Manure and ro-
tation of crops.

the cultivated area of the District. The number of wells then existing in the district was 6,675, of which 3,856 were unbricked. Their average depth to water was 39 feet, and the maximum depth about 70 feet. The cost of a masonry well was returned at Rs. 500, and it required two pairs of bullocks which cost Rs. 120. Both the Persian-wheel and the rope and buckets are used for irrigation.

Table No. XXII. shows the number of cattle, carts, and ploughs in each *tahsil* of the district as returned in 1878-79. The stock necessary for the cultivation of a small holding, say one of 10 acres, is, with the exception of the oxen, covered by a few rupees; a pair of plough bullocks may be bought for Rs. 100, and the other implements would not cost more than Rs. 10. For well-land an additional expenditure of perhaps Rs. 220 is required for two pairs of bullocks and the well-fittings.

The following description of the use of manure and the system of rotation of crops as practised in the district was furnished for the *Famine Report of 1879* (page 254):—

"The following table shows the percentages of cultivated land that is manured yearly, constantly and occasionally.

—	Constantly manured.	Occasionally or manured.	Not manured.	Total.	Percentage of pro- ducts obtained from land thus manured crops annually.
Irrigated land.	39	21	40	100	111,200 acres, or 11% of total area, or 82,564 acres.
Unirrigated land.	4	18	77	100	
Total.	20	19	61	100	

"On land constantly manured the average weight of manure per acre is 100 mounds; on land occasionally manured 500 mounds per acre every fourth or sometimes every fifth year.

"Land cropped with wheat has generally two fallow since the last crop or has dry lands since the previous harvest; it is ploughed very often, as many as eight times, and never less than five times. In October after ploughing, wheat land is 'closed' as it were, with the *akhra*, i. e., bushes and rolled, and is till sowing time in November. For grain agriculturists are not nearly so particular; the land is not ploughed often, and hard rice land is sown barley as cultivated like wheat. Wheat and barley land is often cropped with sugar-cane and cotton afterwards, lying fallow after the *rahi* harvest in April till sowing time, which for cotton would be in June (June), or for sugar-cane till the following March, in which case the land will have had a rest of nearly a twelvemonth. After a grain crop the same land is generally cropped with rice, and in the same way grain may follow rice. Where sugar-cane is grown, the land, as explained before, has fallow all through the *harif*; it is ploughed a number of times—more even than wheat land. In *barat* land there is usually a two-harvest i. e., a whole year of fallow before and after a cane crop. After ploughing in October the surface soil is closed up and mixed over with the *akhra* for the entire cold weather, and in March the sugar-cane is sown; after every successive shower of rain it is weeded and earthed up. Among *harif* crops, cotton land is ploughed in the cold weather, and is sown in June. It does not particularly matter when the other kinds of *harif* crops, such as *soya*, *peas*, *lupin*, *sesam*, and the like, are sown, and the land does not require much previous ploughing.

"As regards roots in unmanured lands, wheat land is commonly cropped with *dhali* at once after a wheat crop and then lies fallow for a whole year, and rice land and sugar-cane land also are generally left

Chapter IV. A.

Agriculture,
Arboriculture,
and Live Stock.Manure and rota-
tion of crops.

Principal staples.

follow afterwards, or during the cold weather season, though if there is an early crop of rice, owing to the favourable and seasonable rain, land cropped with rice is not unfrequently cultivated with gram; but, except on *bandar* land near hill streams, gram on rice land is a catch crop. The only particular difference in treatment of *minimil* and *minimural* and *irrigated* and *unirrigated* land is, that irrigated land, which has been *minimil* will be ploughed again *often* than unirrigated land which has not been *minimil*, but there will not be any material difference in the rotation or succession of crops."

Table No. XX. shows the areas under the principal agricultural staples. The remaining acres under crop in 1880-81 and 1881-82 were distributed in the manner shown below:—

CROP.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Value.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Rice	1,997	2,247	Chilled	884	907
Cane	13,195	14,280	Unchilled grain and grain	724	280
Wheat	1,407	1,713	Mustard	8,500	8,604
Maize (Cult.)	16,000	16,000	Khesari	14,000	11,000
Mung	1,130	1,200	Oil	1,000	2,270
Moong	24,210	20,000	Sweet Maize	8,422	8,422
Arhar		00	Barley	1,000	1,000
Chickpeas		24	Groundnut	12,000	15,100
Chickpeas	100	32	Other crops	110	8,100
Wheat		1			

The staple crops are wheat, barley, and gram for the spring harvest, and rice, *jumar* (great millet), *haja* (spiked millet), Indian corn, *muth* (*ynanulus acuminifolius*), *mutth* (*ynanulus radiatus*), cotton, and sugar-cane in the autumn. Poppy and tobacco are both grown in small quantities in the spring, and hemp in the autumn; but only in quantities sufficient for local consumption.

Table No. XXI. shows the estimated average yield in lbs. per acre of each of the principal staples as shown in the Administration Report of 1881-82. The average consumption of food per head has already been noticed at page 32. The

Average yield.
Production and
consumption of
food grains.

Crop.	Average Yield.	Normal pro- duction.	Total.
Wheat	6,04,000	9,00,000	15,04,000
Unchilled grain	10,00,000	10,00,000	20,00,000
Pulses	11,00,000	14,00,000	25,00,000
Total	27,04,000	33,00,000	60,04,000

total consumption of food grains by the population of the district, as estimated in 1878 for the purposes of the Famine Report, is shown in *mannds* in the margin. The figures are based upon

an estimated population of 10,35,438 souls. On the other hand, the average consumption per head is believed to have been over-estimated. A rough estimate of the total production, exports and imports of food grains, was also framed at the same time; and it was stated (page 151, Famine Report) that an annual import of some 2,050,500 *mannds* of grain was required to supplement the local production, consisting of rice from across the Jumna, and of wheat, maize, gram, and other pulses from the Panjab.

Chapter IV. A.

Agriculture,
Arboriculture
and Live StockArboriculture
and foresta.

Kalesar Forest.

Table No. XVII. shows the whole area of waste land which is under the management of the Forest Department. The following note on the forests of the district has been kindly furnished by Mr. Down, of the Forest Department:—

"The Forest in the Ambala district, consisting of 11,639 acres, is situated on the right bank of the river Jamná near the head of the Western Jamná canal, and about 3½ miles north of the Jagadhri Railway Station. It is bounded on the north and west by the territory of the Rājā of Nāhan, on the south by the territories of the Rājā of Nāhan and of the Sirdār of Kalsia and village lands of Khizrābād and Lāla Rangī Lal, and on the east by the lands of Kalesar. The Kalesar Government Forest lies principally between two low ranges of Siwālik hills running west from the Jamná. The valley is about nine miles long and is narrow, being about 1½ miles broad at the east end, and gradually decreasing towards the west. The forest in the valley is divided by a broad water-course called the 'Sak Rāu,' which carries off the drainage of both ranges into the Jamná.

"The growth in the valley is all with a slight mixture of miscellaneous trees. The inward slopes, however, are ½th miscellaneous and ½th all, *barhill* (*Leguminosia parviflora*) being very plentiful, though more so in the northern than the southern ranges. The outward slopes of both ranges are very precipitous. The Government forest also extends to the south of the southern range from the Jamná to the Chikan Ghāt. The ground here, however, is composed of small low hills much interested with water-courses, and the growth is poor. There is no bamboo in the valley, but the Burree and Nangal Sates south of the southern range contain a large quantity, but of small size. *Baber* grass is plentiful all over the low hills. The principal trees at Kalesar are all, *sew,* *madan,* *devālī,* cherry, *shāwan,* *bakera,* *hurree,* *ānida,* *eachail,* *bel,* *sirā,* *khair,* *amāl,* &c. &c. The produce is at present insignificant. The soil is good in the valley as far as the Chikan Ghāt, west of which it becomes inferior and mixed with reddish clay. Boulders exist for a great depth everywhere, even on the hills. The soil south of the southern range is very inferior.

"Government rights are absolute; but the Pathān *shighdars* of Khizrābād hold seven shares of Rs. 66 each in the gross revenue. Water is very scarce, and during the hot months is only found in two or three places. The all in the valley is protected by fire conservation.

Jagadhri plantation
(reserve).

"This plantation, consisting of a long narrow strip of 200 acres 3 roods and 10 poles, was commenced in 1868-69. It is composed entirely of *shāhan,* and is situated on the right bank of the Jamná about five miles from the railway station of Jagadhri. It extends from near and below the railway bridge over the Jamná for about two miles down stream. The soil is good *sādhā.*"

Livestock.

Table No. XXII. shows the live stock of the district as returned in the Administration Report. Rājputs, when they can afford it, always, and Jāts generally, have a mare, large or small, to ride and breed from. The Rājputs, because they consider it more like a gentleman to ride than to walk, and because they are fond of horses. Gūjars and Kamboh are more attached to cattle: Gūjars as a pursuit, Kamboh as the means of improving their lands. It has been before remarked that the Rājputs have an unfortunate longing for other men's cattle. The other domestic animals are pigs and poultry. Pigs are kept by none but *chāhrāhs*, who eat the flesh of these filthy feeders. Fowls are kept by Musalmāns, *kanjars*, and *chāhrāhs*, who all eat

the birds and their eggs. The village dogs generally belong to the village; they are sometimes the property of the *Gadaryas*, or shepherds. There are but a few shepherds in the country under report. However, in villages near towns herds of sheep and goats are kept. They are owned by the butchers. It is thought degrading to tend sheep and goats; and men of good caste who are reduced to doing this find a difficulty in getting married. The dogs are more valued than Europeans have any idea of; they guard the village from strangers and thieves, and assist the sweepers, *chamides*, cows, pigs, and sheep, in doing the work of scavengers of the village.

The prices of live stock are thus given by the Deputy Commissioner:—Animals used for agriculture: bullock, Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; buffalo for working wells, Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. Animals used for carriage: horse, Rs. 20 to Rs. 200; mule, Rs. 75 to Rs. 150; donkey, Rs. 15 to Rs. 50; camel, Rs. 50 to Rs. 150; buffalo, Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. Animals used for food and trade: cow, Rs. 20 to Rs. 40; sheep, Rs. 4 to Rs. 10; goat, Rs. 4 to Rs. 10; she-buffalo, Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

A few Government stallions have been kept in the district since the year 1868; but very little horse-breeding has been done. There are now three stallions, stationed at Ambala, Jagadhri, and Pipri; and a native *salatri* has been attached to the district for two years. He is a successful castrator; but the operation is not yet popular. There are no Government bulls or rams in the district; and there are no cattle fairs nor horse fairs.

Chapter IV, B—

Occupations, Industries and Commerce.

Live stock.

Government breeding operations; fairs.

SECTION B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, AND COMMERCE.

Table No. XXIII. shows the principal occupations followed by males of over 15 years of age as returned at the census

Occupations of the people.

Population.	Towns.	Villages.
Agricultural	12,915	5,95,551
Non-agricultural	129,517	41,409
Total	140,432	5,96,960

of 1881. But the figures are perhaps the least satisfactory of all the census statistics, for reasons explained in the Census Report, and they must be taken subject to limitations which are given in some detail in Part II., Chapter VIII. of the same report. The figures in Table No. XXIII. refer only to the population of 15 years of age and over. The figures in the margin show the distribution of the whole population into agricultural and non-agricultural, calculated on the assumption that the number of women and children dependent upon each male of over 15 years of age is the same whatever his occupation. These figures, however, include as agricultural only such part of the population as are agriculturists pure and simple; and exclude not only the considerable number who combine agriculture with other occupations, but also the much larger number who depend in great measure for their livelihood

Chapter IV. B. Occupations, Industries and Commerce.

Principal industries and manufactures.

upon the yield of agricultural operations. More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 88 to 94 of Table No. XIII. and in Table No. XIII. of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

Table No. XXIV. gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1881-82. Commercially and industrially the district is not an interesting one. Its manufactures are few and unimportant. Rango is famous for its production of small articles of iron-work, and Ambala for *durries* (carpets). Coarse crumpled cloth is woven in almost every village, but for local consumption only. Mr. Lockwood Kipling, Principal of the Lahore School of Art, has kindly furnished the following note on some of the special industries of the district:—

"Considering the history and traditions of this district it is disappointing to find so few remnants of either Muhammadan or Hindu art still alive and in practice. At Sarkhet and other places in the neighbourhood are unusually fine but little known examples of Pathan architecture, while some parts of the district are peculiarly sacred to Hindu estimation. At Ambala itself there is nothing to be seen but the large military cantonment. A Lucknow figure-moulder has established himself in the *hadda*, and produces small figures in terra-cotta, representing warriors, figures and other characteristic types. These are quite equal to the average standard of Lucknow figure-modelling. Basket-work in bamboo is a growing trade. Lady's work-tables, occasional tea-tables, flower stands and other fancy articles copied from European originals are the usual forms, in addition to baskets for native use. At Pora Band and some other villages cotton prints, unlike those of any other district in the Punjab, are made. Country cloth of very narrow width is used, and the patterns are generally disposed equally distributed, resembling the prints imported into Europe from which the first idea of "Indian china" was taken. The usual Punjab practice now is, on the other hand, to treat the surface to be ornamented as a complete composition, with borders and panels. These prints are sent into the hills and carried a long way into the interior. In some of the more elaborate patterns the fabric is strikingly like woollen cloth. Jaggeller has a well-earned reputation for brass-ware. Talented and pretty hump with branching arms finished with colour on the leaves, and many other forms of brass-ware, are here exceptionally well made. Shikharid is spoken of as excelling in some handicrafts, but they seem to be practised by one or two individuals only. Two silver-smiths from this place contributed to the Exhibition of 1883 very good specimens of polished silver, such as openwork bowls set with turquoise, and bell-shaped of excellent, though somewhat naive, workmanship. They are also the best metal-engravers in the Province, being capable of cutting intaglio of ornamental and other subjects, as well as the usual Persian writing for signet rings. Here also is a cottage in the manufacture of musical instruments, such as *surbahs*, *tanbooras*, &c. Mollberry and two are the woods generally employed, and ivory carving and inlay with wood-carving in low relief are freely introduced. He has also produced the piece lately known in Bombay workhouses, made by arranging tiny rods of tortoise shellwood, and partitioned ivory of geometric section in patterns which are glued up and then seen across in sections, each section, like a slice of the English sweetmeat called 'cock,' being a repetition of the pattern ready for insertion in a ground. From the same place from time to time specimens of one of the many methods in which native ingenuity and skill are so often wasted are sent. This is a sort of paper lace—writing paper cut into a shabby openwork of foliage and other forms with great delicacy and some skill in design. There are examples of this triviality in the Lahore Museum."

Terra-cotta.

Basket work.

Cotton prints.

Brass ware.

Shikharid industries.

Musical instruments.

Paper lace.

There are no statistics available for the general trade of the district. The exports and imports of food-grains have already been noticed at page 49. Many of the more considerable towns have their weekly market days for the disposal of country produce, and it is at these markets that most of the business of the district is transacted. The principal weekly markets are at Jagadhri, Khairabad, Birsia, and Kharar: at Ambala, Ropar and a few other places, supplies are always plentiful, and no special market day is recognized. The trade of the towns is noticed under their several headings in Chapter VI.

Ambala, Ropar and Jagadhri, all situated on the Railway, are the chief trading centres in the district, and even from these there are no well established lines of trade. The district is the most populous in the Panjáb, and it is doubtful if it does more than supply its own wants in the way of food grains, and in bad years large imports are required of both grain and fodder. All miscellaneous products find a ready sale in the numerous hill stations within easy reach of the district.

Ambala city is a considerable grain mart, receiving grain and cotton in large quantities from the district, and from the southern parts of the Ludhiana district, and also from the independent native states of Patiala, Nabha and Jind, and exporting them both up and down country. It carries on a considerable trade in hill products, such as ginger, turmeric, potatoes, opium, and *charas*, &c. From the south it imports English cloth and iron; and from the Panjáb, salt, wool, woollen and silk manufactures. In return, it manufactures and exports cotton goods, especially *darrie*, in considerable quantities.

Ropar is an important mart of exchange between the hills and plains: it carries on a considerable trade in grain, sugar and indigo; salt is largely imported from the salt range mines, and exported to the hills, in return for iron, ginger, potatoes, turmeric, opium, and *charas*. Country cloth is manufactured in the town and largely exported to the hills. The smiths of Ropar have a reputation for the manufacture of locks and other small articles of iron.

Jagadhri carries on a considerable trade in metals, importing large quantities of copper and iron from the hills and from Calcutta and Bombay, converted into vessels, &c., of different sorts and sizes, and exporting to the North-Western Provinces and Panjáb.

A considerable quantity of borax is manufactured at Sadhaura, and sal-ammoniac at Gumbhala and Seena Saiyadan, and is exported both up and down country.

During the American War a large cotton market was established at Kurli in the Kharar *tahsil*, on the Ropar and Kharar road, and for many years a thriving trade was done. The cotton of the neighbourhood is still celebrated, but the special importance of this market has passed away now that the normal condition of the cotton trade has been restored. But even now it is said that as much as five lakhs worth of cotton changes hands at Kurli in the year.

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, Industries and Commerce.

Course and nature of trade.

Chapter IV, C. SECTION C.—PRICES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Prices, Weights
and Measures,
and Communica-
tions.

Prices, wages, rent-
rates, interest.

Table No. XXVI. gives the retail *biadr* prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII., and rent-rates in Table No. XXI., but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value. The figures of

Table No. XXXII. give the average values of land in rupees per acre shown in the margin for sale and mortgage; but the quality of land varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fictitious, that but little reliance

Period.	Sale.	Mortgage.
1866-67 to 1871-72	27-0	27-4
1872-73 to 1877-78	28-0	29-0
1878-79 to 1901-02	32-0	32-4

can be placed upon the figures.

Labour.

The supply of day labourers is derived either from the *chamdr* caste, or by temporary immigrants from Bikāner and Hariāna. When employed in harvesting, labourers are paid in kind, receiving generally eight *seers* of grain per day in the neighbourhood of towns, and five *seers* in villages where labour is more plentiful and the necessities of the labourer smaller. Other agricultural labour is paid for in money at the rate of 2½ or 3 *annas* a day. Wages in kind seem to remain stationary, but money wages have doubled within the last few years. Since, however, the price of food and necessities of life have risen in almost the same proportion, it is doubtful whether the actual condition of the labourer is much better than it was in old days. Skilled labour is better paid in towns than formerly, in consequence of an increased demand. Artisans (such as carpenters, smiths, masons) can earn from three to five, or even six *annas* a day according to their ability.

Weights and mea-
sures.

The following is a list of the weights in use:—

<i>Adhmas</i> = 4½ <i>seer</i>	<i>Dandies</i> = 2½ <i>seer</i>
<i>Paisa</i> = 4½ "	<i>Tisra</i> = 3 "
<i>Adhars</i> = 4 "	<i>Chamari</i> = 4 "
<i>Seer</i> = 1 "	<i>Paisari or ratti</i> = 5 "
<i>Dandars</i> = 1½ "	<i>Masi</i> = 10 "
<i>Dandri</i> = 2 <i>seers</i>	<i>Mas</i> = 20 "
	<i>Mas</i> = 40 "

Metal weights are in use for all except the last two. The weights are *kachcha* weights. A *kachcha man* is either 16, 16½, 17, or 20 *pakke seer*; 17 is common.

The following tables are also in use:—

Grain weights.	
3 <i>Rapana</i> weight = 1 <i>chittah</i>	
16 <i>Chittah</i> = 1 <i>seer</i>	
40 <i>Seer</i> = 1 <i>man</i>	

Gold and Silver weights.	
8 <i>Grains</i> of rice = 1 <i>ratti</i>	
8 <i>Ratti</i> = 1 <i>masaka</i>	
12 <i>Masaka</i> = 1 <i>tolah</i>	

The following measures of length are in use:—

<i>Engul</i> = one finger breadth	<i>Bath</i> = above to finger tip
<i>Chappa</i> = breadth of four fingers	<i>Gas</i> = about 2 <i>bathe</i>
<i>Shukhi</i> = clenched fist	<i>Endah</i> = 16 <i>chappas</i> , or a double
<i>Ballah</i> = span, thumb tip to little finger tip	pace of 54 to 57 inches.

Table of Carpenters' and Masons' Measure.

8 <i>Fussuuls</i>	=	1 <i>Pais</i> .
2 <i>Paisas</i>	=	1 <i>Adhmas</i> .
2 <i>Adhmas</i>	=	1 <i>Dass</i> or $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an English yard.
24 <i>Paisas</i>	=	1 <i>Gaz</i> .

The measures of area are the *pis-bigha*, *adh-bigha*, *panna-bigha*, *bigha*, and so on. The *zamindar* does not talk of *bighas*. Inside the village site they measure not by *kadams* but by *gaz*.

The ordinary unit of land measurement is the *kachcha bigha* of 20 square *kadams* varying from 850 to 1,000 square yards in different parts of the district. In the Government records of last settlement land is measured by the *pukka bigha* of 3,025 square yards, but for the purpose of the new settlement a fixed *kachcha bigha* standard has been set up of $\frac{1}{4}$ rd the *pukka bigha*. In any case the *bigha*, whether *kachcha* or *pukka*, is divided into 20 *biswas*. In a few villages in the north of the district the *zamindars* use the *kanul* and *marla* standard common everywhere.

The figures in the margin show the communications of the district as returned in quinquennial Table No. I. of the Administration Report for 1878-79; Table No. XLVI. shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating

travelling allowances; while Table No. XIX. shows the area taken up by Government for communications within the district.

The *Satlaj* and *Jamná* (except within the hills) are both

Rivers.	Stations.	Distances in miles.	Remarks.
<i>Satlaj</i>	Sarai		Ferry and mooring places.
	Amankot	4	
	Miani	1	
	Imper	4	
	Chak/lan	4	
<i>Jamná</i>	Mahara	4	Do.
	Bahapur	4	
	Kal/la	4	
	Thien	4	
	Pathway	11	
	Simla/da	1	

following the downward course of each river.

The *Sindh*, *Panjab* and *Delhi* Railway from *Sahāranpur* to *Ludhiana* and the branch line of the same company from *Dorāha* to *Nālagarh* runs through the district with downward stations as follows:—

Main Line.—*Sarhind* to *Sarai Banjāra*, 2 miles; *Rājpora*, 6 miles; *Simbāh*, 7 miles; *Ambāla City*, 6 miles; *Ambāla Cantonment*, 5 miles; *Kesri*, 7 miles; *Barāra*, 5 miles; *Mustafābad* or *Unchāchandun*, 6 miles; *Hingoli*, 3 miles; *Jagādhrī*, 7 miles.

Branch Line, *Ropar*.—*Dorāha* to *Bagāwal*, 3 miles; *Nilon*, 3 miles; *Māchowāra*, 6 miles; *Powāwat*, 5 miles; *Bahālpur*, 3 miles; *Khuri*, 1 mile; *Khallaur*, 2 miles; *Chamkaur*, 3 miles; *Slawān*, 4 miles; *Badki*, 2 miles; *Ropar*, 2 miles; *Canal head*,

Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Weights and measures.

Communications.
Telegraph. Post.

Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights
and Measures,
and Communica-
tions.

Roads.

2 miles; Saddanrat, 2 miles; Ghamuli, 2 miles; Bikkon, 2 miles; Nāmgarh, 8 miles.

There are three metalled roads in the district—(1) The Grand Trunk Road, which enters it from Karnal a few miles east of Thanesar, and runs nearly north as far as Ambala; from this point it turns north-west, and passes, a few miles further on, into Patiala territory. It crosses all the hill streams by bridges. The principal bridges are those of the Mārkaṇḍa, the Tāngel, and the Ghaggar. Its total length within the district is 38 miles. (2) The Sahāranpur road, running south-east via Mullāna and Jagadhri. This road was metalled in 1866, but has not been kept in repair. Its length in this district from the Jaimā to Ambala is 39 miles. (3) The Ambala and Kalka road (for Simla). This leaves the Grand Trunk Road four miles above the Ambala Cantonment, and runs nearly due north to Kalka, at the foot of the hills; distance 39 miles. The Ghaggar is crossed by a ford, 26 miles from Ambala; all other streams are bridged. A detention of a few hours sometimes occurs at the crossing after heavy rain in the hills. During the rainy season the mails are carried across upon elephants. At most seasons, however, the river is easily fordable. The following table shows the principal roads of the district, together with the halting places on them, and the conveniences for travellers and troops to be found at each. Communications on the road from Ambala to Kalka are often interrupted in the rains by floods on the Ghaggar river, which is not bridged, and which crosses the road at Mohārlpur—

Roads.	Halting Place.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Ambala and Kalka road, not metalled.	Thanesar	—	Unmetalled. Karamsingh ground; police station and a <i>khāṛḍī</i> well.
	Kharar	16	Unmetalled. Karamsingh ground; well, with a ford for Karamsingh travellers.
	Buck	4	Unmetalled. Karamsingh ground.
	Chandigarh	9	Unmetalled. Karamsingh ground; and bungalow, P. W. D., and a well.
Ambala and Kalka road, metalled.	Ambala Cantonment	—	Metalled road. Karamsingh ground; regular bungalow for troops and passengers; the bungalow; bachelors' hall close to the river house.
	Lahra	13	Karamsingh ground; well with ford for Karamsingh travellers; and P. W. D. post bungalow.
	Mohārlpur	9	Karamsingh ground; and a P. W. D. road bungalow.
	Chandigarh	11	Karamsingh ground; P. W. D. road bungalow; and a road.
Grand Trunk Road	Rara	—	Karamsingh ground; a well with ford for Karamsingh travellers.
	Hughes	13	Days. Days. Days.
	Mughal-Poreh	16	Days. Days. Days.
	Ambala Cantonment	14	Karamsingh ground; and bungalow; bachelors' hall and well.
	Mahārlpur	14	Karamsingh ground; Karamsingh bachelors' hall; P. W. D. road bungalow; and a well.
Ardul in Sahāranpur.	Thanesar	14	Karamsingh ground; P. W. D. road bungalow; and a well.
	Arhar	17	Karamsingh ground; P. W. D. road bungalow; and a well.
	Chandigarh	9	Karamsingh ground; P. W. D. road bungalow; and a well.
	Jagadhri	8	Karamsingh ground; postal and revenue bachelors' hall; and a well.

There are also district unmetalled roads from Ambala city to Pihova, 33 miles; Pihova to Thānesar, 16 miles; Thānesar *via* Pipli to Lādwa, 13 miles; Lādwa *via* Radaur to Jagādhrī, 21 miles; Jagādhrī *via* Khizrābād to Kalesar, 24 miles; Khizrābād *via* Bilaspur, Sadhaura to Narsingarh, 30 miles; Narsingarh to Mani Mājra, 26 miles; Mani Mājra to Kharar, 11 miles; Kharar to Ropar, 18 miles; Ambala to Kāla-Amb, 29 miles; Ambala to Ropar *via* Kharar, 46 miles. There are police and district rest-houses in several places.

A Telegraph line runs along the whole length of the railway with a Telegraph Office at each station, as well as on the road from Ambala to Kālka with Telegraph Office at Ambala cantonments and Kālka.

There are Imperial Post Offices at Ambala Cantonments, M.O., S.B.; Ambala city M.O., S.B.; Bihta, Barara, M.O., S.B.; Bilaspur M.O., S.B.; Bāria, Chanikaur, M.O., S.B.; Chandigarh M.O., S.B.; Chhappar M.O., S.B.; Dādāpur M.O., S.B.; Garhi Kotāla, Gumbhala Rao, Ismailābād, Jagādhrī, M.O., S.B.; Kasri, Kharar, M.O., S.B.; Kurli M.O., S.B.; Lādwa M.O., S.B.; Mani Mājra, Morinda, M.O., S.B.; Mahārāipur M.O., S.B.; Mullāna M.O., S.B.; Narsingarh M.O., S.B.; Pihova M.O., S.B.; Pipli M.O., S.B.; Radaur M.O., S.B.; Rāipur M.O., S.B.; Rājpur M.O., S.B.; Ropar M.O., S.B.; Sadhaura M.O., S.B.; Sanghaur M.O., S.B.; Shāhābād M.O., S.B.; Shāhsādpur M.O., S.B.; Sarhind M.O., S.B.; Thānesar M.O., S.B.; Ambala City Railway station M.O.

Note.—M.O. indicates Money Order Office, and S.B. Savings Bank.

Chapter IV. C.

Prices, Weights
and Measures
and Communica-
tions.

Roads.

Telegraph.

Post.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

Chapter V.
Administration
and Finance.Executive and
Judicial.

The Ambála district is under the control of the Commissioner of the Ambála division. The ordinary head-quarters staff of the

Tahsil	Qasabgs and Farks	Police and Assessments.
Ambála	2	69
Jagādhri	2	31
Kilmar	2	60
Ropar	2	23
Nardingash	2	60
Pipli	2	20
	12	223

district consists of a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Assistant, an Assistant Commissioner, one European Extra Assistant Commissioner, and two Native Extra Assistant Commissioners. An Assistant Commissioner is posted in charge of the sub-division of Ropar. Each *tahsil* is in charge of a *Tahsildār* assisted

by a *Nāib*. The village revenue staff is shown in the margin. There are four *Munsifs* in the district, stationed at Ambála, Jagādhri, Ropar and Pipli, and have jurisdiction as follows:—

<i>Munsif</i> , Ambála	...	Parganas Ambála, Nardingash, Kotla and Maharikpur.
Do. Pipli	...	Whole <i>tahsil</i> Pipli and pargana Mallian.
Do. Jagādhri	...	Whole <i>tahsil</i> Jagādhri and pargana Sodhanra.
Do. Ropar	...	Whole <i>tahsil</i> Ropar and pargana Kharat.

Criminal, Police
and Gaols.

The executive staff of the district is supplemented by a Cantonment Magistrate stationed at the Ambála cantonments, situated at a distance of four miles from the civil line of Ambála. There are also seven Honorary Magistrates in the district exercising magisterial powers within the limits of their *jāgirs*. The Honorary Magistrates of Shahādpur and Ilahelli exercise powers in some of the Government villages in addition to their *jāgir* villages.

The police force is controlled by a District Superintendent

Class of Police.	Total strength.	Distribution.	
		Headling guards.	Promoters and detectives.
Mounted (Imperial)	374	143	231
Cantonment	144	—	144
Municipal	60	—	60
Barry Police	14	—	14
Total	592	143	459

and three Assistants, one of whom is in special charge of the Ropar sub-division. The strength of the force, as given in Table No. I. of the Police Report for 1883, is shown in the margin.

In addition to this force, 2,300 village watchmen are entertained and paid by a cess upon the revenue of the village. The *thānās* or principal police jurisdictions and the *chāukis* or police outposts are distributed as follows:—

Tahsil Ambála.—*Thánas* Ambála City and Mallána.

Tahsil Kharar.—*Thánas* Kharar, Chandigarh, Mubárikpur, and outpost of Muni Májra.

Tahsil Ropar.—*Thánas* Ropar and Morinda.

Tahsil Naráingarah.—*Thánas* Naráingarah, Sadhaura and Garhi, and 2nd class outposts of Morni and Patwí.

Tahsil Jagádhri.—*Thánas* Jagádhri, Bilápar, and Chhappar.

Tahsil Pipli.—*Thánas* Pipli, Sháhábád, Thánesar, Pihova, Radour, Sanghaur, and Ládwa; and Biloch guard at Ismáílábád.

There is a cattle-pound at each *thána*, and also at the outpost of Patwí, subordinate to the police station Naráingarah. The Ambála district lies within the Ambála Police Circle under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police at Ambála.

The district gaol at head-quarters contains accommodation for 797 prisoners. This gaol relieves the smaller gaols in the southern portion of the Province when they are getting overcrowded or from other causes. This is one of the prisons of the Province in which prisoners for transportation to the Andamans collect.

The Biloch tribe is the only registered criminal tribe under

Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Bilochs	430	—	—	430

the Criminal Tribes Act in the district, and their number on the register on the 31st December 1883 is

shown in the margin. During the year 45 were convicted of the following offences:—Absence without leave, 36; housebreaking in Montgomery district, 7; under Section 174, Indian Penal Code, 2. They live chiefly about Pihova, &c., Thánesar and Sháhábád. They do not commit much crime in this district, but go to other districts utilizing the railway greatly in their expeditions. The crimes they are chiefly addicted to are burglary, *dhakaiti*, and serious non-bailable offences. There are 340 male and 236 female Sáfás in the district; they are not registered, and do not seem very criminally inclined.

The revenue collections of the district for the last 14 years are shown in Table No. XXVIII., while Tables Nos. XXIX., XXXV. and XXXIII. give further details for Land Revenue, Excise, License Tax, and Stamps respectively; Table No. XXXIIIA. shows the number and situation of registration offices.

Revenue, taxation and registration.

The central distilleries for the manufacture of country liquor are situated at Ambála, Jagádhri, Kharar, Ropar and Pipli. Poppy cultivation is carried on in the district to a considerable extent.

Table No. XXXVI. gives the income and expenditure for the last five years from district funds, which are controlled by a Committee consisting of 16 members selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the leading men of the various

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Administration
and FinanceRevenue, taxation,
and registration.

talukds, and of the Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners at the *Sadar* station; the *Talukdars* of the district, Civil Surgeon, District Inspector of Schools, and Executive Engineer are *ex-officio* members, and the Deputy Commissioner is President. Table No. XLV. gives statistics for municipal taxation, while the municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI.

The income from provincial properties for the last five years is shown below. The ferries, bungalows and encamping-grounds have already been noticed at pages 55, 56; and the cattle-pounds at page 59. Figures for other Government estates are given in Table No. XVII.

Income from Provincial Properties for the last five years.

Source of income.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ferries with boat bridges ...	1,280	1,000	891	1,100	1,105
Ferries without boat bridges ...	5,851	6,913	5,020	6,342	6,494
Staging bungalows, &c. ...	556	1,035	920	1,118	1,081
Encamping-grounds, &c. ...	1,822	2,187	2,062	1,853	1,949
Cattle-pounds ...	4,084	2,932	3,213	3,353	3,287
Wood properties ...	244	102	189	247	221
Total	14,837	13,869	12,555	12,595	13,039

Settlements of
land revenue.

In the days of the empire, the Ambāla district formed part of the "*sāha*" of Sarkhind. The revenue was then regularly assessed, but the statistics of the settlement are not procurable. Part were lost in the period of anarchy that preceded the consolidation of the Sikh power, and the rest were made away with by the jealousy of the Patilā chief, who did not wish them to fall into the hands of the British Government. Among the Sikhs there was no such thing as an assessment. The almost universal system was to collect the revenue in kind from the person actually in possession. Two-fifths of the gross produce was the ordinary proportion which they took in the Chh-Satlāj States. But where the soil was very poor, or in special cases, where, for instance, the occupants were Sikhs, this rate was lowered to one-third or even one-fourth. In Jalandhar the proportion was as high as one-half, but it did not in any case exceed two-fifths in the Ambāla district.

Summary settlements of the land revenue were effected at various times for each parts of the district as lapsed prior to 1846; in the next year, 1847, the preliminary operations of a regular settlement were set on foot, under Mr. Wynyard, in the southern *talukds* of the district as then constituted. At first the proceedings of the Settlement Officer were much embarrassed by the doubtful nature of his instructions as to the assessment of the large tracts still in the hands of Sikh

chiefs, but this difficulty was removed by the farther changes introduced in 1849. In 1853 the regular settlement operations were extended, under Mr. Melvill, to the northern *tahsils*, and the settlement of the whole district, as then constituted, was completed and sanctioned in 1855.

In the Thanesar district, Summary Settlements were effected in each portion, as it came under British rule. The first regular settlements were made separately, in two divisions, at distinct periods, and by different officers. The western, or Kuthal, portion (now in the Karnal district) was, for a short time after 1846, treated as a separate district, and was first brought under regular settlement in 1846 by Captain Abbott, whose proceedings began and ended within the year. This assessment, however, was never reported for sanction, doubts existing from the first as to its fairness. The portion of the district comprising the estates of Thanesar and Lohwa was first assessed by Mr. Wynyard. Here too doubts were soon raised as to the equity of the assessment, and in 1843 (Kuthal being by this time incorporated into the Thanesar district), a revision of assessment in the whole Thanesar district was entrusted to Captain Larkins, then Deputy Commissioner. His assessment was completed and reported upon in 1856. It soon appeared, however, that though Captain Larkins had granted considerable remissions, the assessment was still in parts too high, and further reductions were directed to be granted. This operation was carried out by Captain Bask, who reported the results in 1859. The assessment, however, was still too high, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in its realisation. Accordingly, at the suggestion of Mr. Roberts, then Financial Commissioner, who pronounced the condition of the district to be a blot upon British administration, it was determined to effect another revision. This revision was reported by Captain Elphinstone in 1869; but was again pronounced unsatisfactory, and a further revision ordered. This was effected by Captain Davies, who reported its completion in 1862. The settlement was then finally sanctioned. The sanction accorded to the separate settlements of the several portions of the district were so arranged that their periods should expire together at the end of March 1880. The whole district is now under revision of settlement.

Table No. XXIX. gives figures for the principal items and

Source of revenue.	1861-62.	1881-82.
Normal permanent collections	Rs. 945	Rs. 804
Excise	58	79
Land cesses	117	140
Water tolls	264	265
Revenue from salt and fisheries	50	50
Other items of miscellaneous and provincial	100	125

the totals of land revenue collections since 1865-69. The remaining items for 1880-81 and 1881-82 are shown in the margin. Table

No. XXXI. gives details of balances, remissions and agricultural advances for the last fourteen years; Table No. XXX. shows the amount of assigned land revenue; while Table No. XIV. gives the areas upon which the present land revenue

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Administration and Finance.

Settlements of land revenue.

Statistics of land revenue.

Chapter V.

Administration
and Finance.Statistics of land
revenue.

of the district is assessed. The incidence of the fixed demand per acre, at it stood in 1878-79, was Rs. 1-6-4 on cultivated, Rs. 1-9-10 on culturable, and Rs. 6-12-11 on total area. The statistics given in the following tables throw some light upon the working of the Settlement:—Table No. XXXI.—Balances, remissions and taking advances. Table No. XXXII.—Sales and mortgages of land. Tables Nos. XXXIII. and XXXIV.—Registration. The instalments of revenue and the cesses are noticed below at page 66.

Instalments and
cesses.

Diluvion rule.

Gains or losses by alluvion and diluvion of less than 10 per cent. of the village area have hitherto been disregarded as affecting the assessment. It is proposed in future to take up all such cases individually where the people have recorded their agreement.

Government lands,
forests, &c.

Table No. XVII. shows the area and income of Government estates; while Table No. XIX. shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes. The forests have already been noticed in Chapter IV. (page 30).

Assignments of
land revenue.

Table No. XXX. shows the number of villages, parts of villages, and plots, and the area of land of which the revenue is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment, and the number of assignees for each *tahsil* as the figures stood in 1881-82. The principal assignees have already been noticed in Chapter III. (page 40).

Education.

Table No. XXXVII. gives figures for the Government and aided, high, middle and primary schools of the district. There is a Government district school at Ambāls and another at Jagādhrī. There are 11 middle schools situated at Mullān, Thānesar, Shāhābād, Lādwa, Bāria, Bilāspur, Kharar, Mani Mājra, Sadhaura, Narsingarh and Morinda; one aided school at Ropar, a girls' school at Kharar, and another at Chumli. In addition to these there are 64 primary schools. There is also at Ambāls the Government Wards' school, which is separately described below. The district lies within the Ambāls circle, which forms the charge of the Inspector of Schools at Ambāls. Table No. XIII. gives statistics of education collected at the census of 1881, and the general state of education has already been described at pages 34-37.

Government
Wards' Institute,
Ambāls city.

The Wards' school was first started by Major Tighe, Deputy Commissioner of Ambāls (1886), as a local one, and was intended chiefly for the sons of Sardars of the Ambāls district; but it is now open to the sons of the native gentlemen of good social position from all provinces. The education given comprises instruction in English, Persian, Urdu, History, Geography, Mathematics, and such other branches of learning as may be required. Particular attention is also paid to games and out-door exercises of every description. The pupils all live in the school compound, and each maintains a separate establishment. The Superintendent, who is an English gentleman, has control over each pupil's household, personal expenses, and education; competent masters assist him in the school room. The management of the school is in the hands of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner

of Ambala. A yearly examination is held by the Inspector of Schools, Ambala Circle, whose report is submitted to Government. The fees paid by the pupils vary according to circumstances; but the rate for wards and minors of the Ambala district is 12 per cent. on their incomes. The regular vacations are—a month in the hot weather and a fortnight at Christmas. The more important native holidays are also allowed. The school, as far as mere numbers go, has not been well supported by the class it is intended to benefit, the principal reason being its expensive character, and the great dislike evinced by parents to send their children any long distance from home. It is in contemplation to place the school on an entirely different footing, and to conduct it more on the plan which has been found to work successfully in the Ajmer and Kathiawar colleges.

Table No. XXXVIII. gives separate figures for the last five years for each of the dispensaries of the district, of which there are five, as follows:—

1. Ambala city Civil Hospital in medical charge of an Assistant Surgeon.
2. Roper dispensary Ditto.
3. Jagadhri dispensary Ditto.
4. Thanesar dispensary In medical charge of a Hospital Assistant.
5. Ballabhra dispensary Ditto.

All are under the control of the Civil Surgeon. There is also a Leper Asylum at the head-quarters of the district under the superintendence of the American Missionary stationed here. The average number of yearly in-patients is 53; there are no out-patients. It is separately described below. There is a Lock-Hospital in the Ambala cantonments under the control of the Staff Surgeon. It is of the 1st class, and was opened in 1886.

The Leper asylum was founded in 1856; the money for the buildings and for the support of the inmates being contributed mostly by officers in cantonments. It is situated north-east of the city and north of the Grand Trunk Road. The objects of the institution are to provide comfortable homes for lepers who have no other means of support than begging, and to prevent lepers from begging by the roadside and in the *Madras*. It is not expected that their disease of leprosy will be entirely cured, but they are made more comfortable while they live by having good medical treatment for such diseases as can be cured, as fever, dysentery, &c., and by having good nourishing food regularly supplied, and suitable clothing. About 40 patients

can be accommodated. The asylum is under the care of the American Missionary at Ambala. Medicines are supplied gratis by the City Charitable Dispensary, and the Civil Surgeon gives every assistance in his power. The figures in the marginal statement show the expenditure and number of patients for the past five years.

Year.	Expenditure.	Patients.
	Rs.	
1879	1,107	51
1878	1,273	52
1877	1,069	50
1876	1,241	49
1875	1,207	53

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Administration and Finance.

Government
Wards' Institute,
Ambala city.

Medical.

Ambala Leper
Asylum.

Chapter V.

Administration
and Finance.

Ecclesiastical.

Troops and
cantonments.

There is a large church in the Ambála cantonment capable of seating more than 1,000 persons, which is reputed the finest in the Punjab. In the Sadr Bazar there is a small church, frequented principally by Europeans, and a church and school belonging to the American Presbyterian Mission. There is also a small church in the civil station belonging to the same Mission. In addition to the above, there are in the cantonment a Roman Catholic and a Presbyterian Chapel. There is a resident Chaplain at Ambála, and also a Deacon; and there is a resident Roman Catholic Priest and a Presbyterian Minister.

The ordinary garrison of Ambála consists of two Batteries R. H. A., one British Cavalry Regiment, one Battalion of a British Infantry Regiment, one Native Cavalry and one Native Infantry Regiment. The strength of the garrison as it stood in 1883

is shown in the margin. In the hot season, however, it is customary to send up half the British Infantry Battalion to Solon, both on account of its better climate and lower temperature, and because the Infantry barracks at Ambála are not constructed for a complete regiment. For

Station.	Officers.	Non-Comm. and Men.
2 Batteries R. H. A.	10	314
1 British Cavalry Regiment	24	460
1 British Infantry Battalion	20	900
1 Native Cavalry " "	9	550
1 Native Infantry " "	9	802
Head of Division and of station, A. M. Deputy- Comm., Superintendent, P. W. Department, &c., &c.	25	—
Total	109	2,027

about four months in the cold season the troops from the hill stations in the Division, two complete Battalions, and a Mountain Battery, in addition to the half Battalion from Solon, are usually brought down and encamped at Ambála for manœuvres. The Native Infantry Regiment quartered at Ambála is always one of the two Pioneer Regiments of the Bengal Army. Ambála cantonment is the head-quarter station of the Sarhind Division.

Ambála is also the head-quarters of a Transport Depot. The depot transport consists of 20 Government elephants, 100 hired camels, and 250 Government mules. Besides these, the British Infantry Battalion and the Native Cavalry Regiment stationed in Ambála are each provided with half transport; these two regiments having between them 102 hired camels, 108 Government mules, and 18 light carts, each of which is drawn by one mule. For the rest any additional transport that might be required at any time for military purposes would have to be obtained through the interposition of the civil authorities. The Ambála cantonment is quite open on all sides, and is not provided with any fort or other means of defence. The water-supply is brought in by an aqueduct from some wells about seven miles north-east of cantonments.

Head-quarters
of other
Departments.

The Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway runs through the district, and a branch line from Ropar to Nalagarh under the charge of the District Traffic Manager at Ambála cantonments. The head office of this railway is at Lahore. The portion of the

Western Jumna Canal running within the district is under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Karnal Division, stationed at Dalhousie (Ambala via Jagadhri). The Superintending Engineer of the Canal has his head-quarters at Delhi. The Grand Trunk Road within the district is under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, at Ambala cantonments, who has charge of all public civil buildings in the district, and is subordinate to the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Panjab, stationed at Jalandhar. The military buildings and cantonment water-supply works are under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Military Works, at Ambala, subordinate to the Superintending Engineer, Military Works, at Lahore. The Telegraph lines or offices of the district are controlled by the Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs, at Ambala, and the Post Offices by the Superintendent of Mails at Kalka.

The following table gives details of the instalments of land revenue and of the cesses, with the date and amount of each. The cess rates are uniform throughout the district:—

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Head-quarters
of other
Departments.

Taluk.	Lands Revenue.				
	1st Instalment.		2nd Instalment.		Total.
	15th June.	15th July.	1st December.	1st February.	
Ambala	31,231	39,979	46,325	33,586	1,51,121
Jagadhri	25,372	22,301	26,422	24,344	1,18,439
Harpe	24,749	22,684	44,540	37,454	1,31,427
Kharar	22,445	22,497	47,467	43,428	1,35,837
Karnalpur	21,021	17,764	31,389	26,088	96,262
Payal	16,291	14,479	36,791	44,425	1,07,986
Total	1,37,208	1,33,684	2,32,934	1,85,325	7,99,151

Instalments of land
revenue; and cesses.

Taluk.	Barni Cess at Rs. 4 per acre.			Barni Cess at Rs. 1 per acre.			Lands Revenue Cess at 5 Annas per acre.		
	1st Instal- ment.	2nd Instal- ment.	Total.	1st Instal- ment.	2nd Instal- ment.	Total.	1st Instal- ment.	2nd Instal- ment.	Total.
	15th June.	1st December.		15th June.	1st December.		15th June.	1st December.	
Ambala	1,700	1,120	2,820	1,200	1,120	2,320	8,300	6,900	15,200
Jagadhri	800	1,140	1,940	600	1,140	1,740	7,000	6,400	13,400
Harpe	770	1,100	1,870	500	1,100	1,600	6,900	10,170	17,070
Kharar	940	1,320	2,260	600	1,320	1,920	7,400	11,200	18,600
Karnalpur	800	800	1,600	600	800	1,400	5,800	5,800	11,600
Payal	1,017	1,147	2,164	1,017	1,117	2,134	10,400	10,000	20,400
Total	8,047	7,647	15,694	5,917	7,787	13,704	45,800	50,170	95,970

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

General statistics of towns.

At the census of 1881, all places possessing more than

5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities, and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule the places shown in the margin were returned as the towns of the Ambala district. The dis-

Taluk.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Ambala	Ambala	27,398	139,789	26,123
Kharar	Kharar	4,280	2,241	2,034
Jagadhri	Jagadhri	11,500	5,511	5,989
	Barua	7,411	3,773	3,638
Wardimpatti	Sallanwa	10,316	5,070	5,246
Pipli	Shahabad	10,316	5,070	5,246
	Thakurpur	6,076	3,117	2,959
	Madwar	8,001	4,000	4,001
	Palwa	6,001	3,000	3,001
	Plinta	2,000	1,000	1,000
Rohtak	Rohtak	10,000	5,000	5,000

tribution by religion of the population of these towns and the number of houses in each are shown in Table No. XLIII., while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table No. XIX. and its Appendix and Table No. XX. The remainder of this chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population, its commerce, manufactures, municipal government, institutions, and public buildings; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available.

Ambala town.
Description.

The town of Ambala lies in north latitude $30^{\circ} 21'$ and east longitude $76^{\circ} 52'$, and contains a population of 26,123 souls. It is the head-quarters of the Ambala district, and is situated in the open plain three miles to the east of the Ghaggar. The city itself is unvalled, and consists of two portions known as the old and new town. The latter has sprung up since the location of the cantonments, and consists of a main street, straight and about 30 feet wide, which was laid out by Sir George Clerk when Political Agent. In the old town the streets are as usual narrow, dark and tortuous. The principal streets are paved with *bunkar*, and drained by open side drains. The water-supply is obtained from wells sunk in close proximity to four large tanks situated on the south side of, and outside, the town. All the other wells have dried up since the diversion of the Tangri stream which formerly ran through the town, and the water-supply is consequently very deficient. Several projects have been discussed at various times for remedying this evil, and two have been tried and failed. It is now in contemplation to construct

an aqueduct from the Ghaggar, the water being raised to the required level by means of steam pumps. The cantonment lies four miles to the south-east of the city, and between it and the cantonments lies the civil station, the latter being about a quarter of a mile from the city. Here there are no residents beyond the district staff. The Commissioner of the Division resides and holds his court in cantonments. Both the civil station and cantonments are prettily wooded, and contain avenues of fine old *asham* and *pipal* trees.

Ambala was founded probably during the 14th century, and the founder is supposed to be one Amba Rājput, from whom it derives its name. It seems more likely, however, that the name is a corruption of "Amberwala," or the Mango-village, judging from the number of mango groves that exist in its immediate neighbourhood. The town rose to no importance either in Imperial or Sikh times. In 1809, when the Cis-Satluj States came under British protection, the estate of Ambala was held by Daya Kaur, widow of Sardar Gurbaksh Singh, who had died in 1783. The town had been originally conquered by one Bangat Singh, but was treacherously wrested from him by Gurbaksh Singh, whom he had entrusted with its guardianship. Daya Kaur was temporarily ejected by Ranjit Singh in 1808, but was restored by General Ochterlony. On her death, which occurred in 1823, the state lapsed to the British Government, and the town was fixed upon as the residence of the Political Agent for the Cis-Satluj States. In 1843 the present cantonment was established, and in 1849 Ambala became the headquarters of a district and division under the newly formed Panjāb Administration.

The municipality of Ambala was first constituted in 1862. It is now a municipality of the 2nd class. The Committee consists of the Deputy Commissioner as President, Civil Surgeon, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Executive Engineer, District Superintendent of Police, and senior resident representative of the Educational Department. There are six other members, all of whom are selected by the Deputy Commissioner. Table No. XLV. shows the income of the municipality for the last five years. It is chiefly derived from octroi levied at various rates on goods brought within municipal limits. Ambala is well situated in a commercial point of view, about midway between the Jammu and Satluj, just at the point where the Grand Trunk Road and the Panjāb and Delhi Railway meet. At the present time its importance is enhanced by the fact that it is the nearest station on the line to the summer seat of the Government at Simla. Owing to its central position and the number of European residents, and of travellers that pass through it on their way to and from the hills, the Ambala cantonment boasts of a larger number of English shops than any other place, excepting Simla itself, in the Panjāb, and a brisk trade in European commodities is constantly carried on. The city is a considerable grain mart, receiving grain in large quantities, both from the districts and

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Ambala town
Description.

History.

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from the independent states to the west, and exporting it both up and down-country. It carries on a considerable trade in the hill products, ginger, turmeric, &c. From the south, it imports English cloth and iron, and from the Panjab proper, salt, wool, and woollen and silk manufactures. In return it manufactures and exports cotton goods, especially *darie*, in considerable quantities. This, however, is the only manufacture of any note. A more detailed notice of some of the industries of the town will be found in Mr. Kipling's note given at page 52.

In the civil station there is the Government Wards' School, and in the town itself is a Government district school, and a school attached to the American Mission. These have been already described. The district offices lie about a mile-and-a-half to the west of the civil station, and about half a mile to the south-west of the town. They consist of a court house and treasury, the latter being in a separate building from the court house, and a detached police office. This last building was erected in 1883. There is also a gaol for about 700 prisoners, and a dispensary. In cantonments there is the church, which is reputed the finest in the Panjab, and is capable of seating more than 1,000 persons; the Sarhind Club, which is maintained by the residents; and a large railway station; while several good hotels and a staging bungalow provide ample accommodation for travellers. At the north-east end of the cantonments are the Paget Park gardens. In the *sauk hâsir*, there is a small church frequented principally by Eurasians; and a church and school belonging to the American Presbyterian Mission.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868 1875	70,568 87,463	39,827 46,735	30,741 40,728
Municipal limits	1868 1875 1881	24,030 26,259 25,777	— — —	— — —

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the

Towns or suburbs.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Amritsar town	24,027	25,358
Civil lines	—	874
Cantonments	26,232	25,068

enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the opposite margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the

census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are as follows, the

basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census :—

Year.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	—	—	—	9	8	9
1869	—	—	—	13	10	11
1870	—	—	—	22	18	23
1871	—	—	—	15	12	14
1872	18	15	7	44	40	52
1873	27	24	15	28	26	29
1874	97	86	19	22	20	26
1875	22	20	20	30	26	30
1876	27	21	22	42	39	47
1877	41	34	29	30	28	31
1878	55	49	37	55	50	55
1879	51	47	34	40	37	39
1880	56	50	37	43	39	31
1881	55	50	39	51	49	65
Average	36	32	17	34	32	39

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Population and vital statistics.

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Kharur is a small town, containing 4,265 inhabitants, situated on the road from Ambala to Ropar, 25 miles north of Ambala. It is the head-quarters of a *taluk* and *thana*, but the place is of no importance, apart from its official position. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, of which five are non-official, appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last five years is shown in Table No. XLV, and

Kharur town.

Kind of enumeration.	Year of enumeration.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town.	1868	4,265	2,402	1,861
	1881	4,265	2,402	1,861
Municipal limits.	1868	4,265	—	—
	1875	4,265	—	—
	1881	4,265	—	—

is derived from octroi collections. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin.

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Jagadhri is situated 37 miles south-east of Ambala and three miles to the north of the Hind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and is the head-quarters of a *taluk* and *thana*. The municipality is represented by a 3rd class Committee of nine members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, of whom six are non-official. The income for the last five years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived from octroi duties. Jagadhri is a town of some importance. It has a population of 12,300 inhabitants. It owes its importance to Rai Singh of Bala, who conquered it in the Sikh time, and encouraged the commercial and manufacturing classes to settle here. It was utterly destroyed by Nadir Shah, but was rebuilt in 1783 by the same Rai Singh. It passed to the British Government in 1829, together with the territory

Jagadhri town.

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Jagādhri town.

of which it was the capital. It is the head-quarters of a *tahsil* and *taluka*, and has an excellent *rest-house*.

The town imports copper and iron from the hills and from Calcutta and Bombay, and considerable manufactures are carried on in these metals. Vessels and tools of various descriptions are exported both into the North-Western Provinces and into the Panjab. It has been already noted, in the description of the special industries of the district by Mr. Lockwood Kipling, inserted at Chapter IV., page 52, that Jagādhri has a well-deserved reputation for brass-ware. Ornamental lamps and other forms of brassware are exceptionally well made. Borax, brought from the hills, is here refined and exported to Bengal. Oxide of lead is also manufactured for use by goldsmiths, and in native medicines.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Whole town	1859 1881	21,875 22,500	8,700 8,511	3,200 3,700
Municipal Buria	1859	12,079	—	—
	1875	12,522	—	—
	1881	12,300	—	—

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1858, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by

religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1858 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census :—

Year.	Birth Rates.			Death Rates.		
	Female.	Male.	Female.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1858	—	—	—	14	14	—
1860	—	—	—	14	27	25
1870	—	—	—	17	26	27
1871	—	—	—	11	20	25
1872	20	20	32	10	20	20
1873	20	18	14	10	24	18
1874	20	17	12	10	17	20
1875	20	16	22	10	21	20
1876	20	16	18	10	21	21
1877	20	16	14	10	19	—
1878	20	13	10	10	22	20
1879	20	16	10	10	20	24
1880	17	17	11	10	19	20
1881	17	22	10	10	19	21
Average	17	17	16	10	20	20

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Biria town.

The town of Bīria is situated near the west bank of the Jamā canal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north of the Panjab and Delhi Railway. It contains a population of 7,411 souls. Bīria is an ancient town, built in the time of the Emperor Harihara. It was taken by the Sikhs about 1760, and became the head-quarters of a considerable chieftainship; one of those nine which were

excepted from the reforms of 1879, and allowed to retain independent jurisdiction after the reduction of the other chiefs to the position of *jagirdars*. Part of the estate has since lapsed, but the remainder is still held as a *jagir* by Jivran Singh, the present representative of the family, who is also an Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Civil Judge. There is a handsome fort inside the town, the residence of the *Sardar*. The municipality is represented by a 3rd class Committee consisting of seven members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, four of whom are non-official. Its income for the last five years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. A considerable manufacture of country cloth is carried on here, but there is

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Harna town.

Classes of revenues.	Year of account.	Payments.	Malis.	Remains.
Whole town.	1880 1881	4,301 7,511	4,280 8,776	4,000 8,536
Municipal towns.	1880 1881	6,331 8,199	—	—
	1881	7,411	—	—

no trade of any consequence. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the

population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX, of the Census Report of 1881.

Sadhaura is a small town situated near the hills, 26 miles east of Ambala, on the Nakti or Sadhaurawāl Nadi. The town is one of some antiquity, dating back to the time of Mahmūd of Ghazni, but is now of no political importance. It is the scene of a yearly fair at the shrine of a Muhammadan saint named Shāh Karmās. This fair takes place on the 10th of Rabi-ul-Sāni and four following days; the attendance is estimated at 20,000 persons. There is a *khāna* here and also a middle school. The Municipal Committee consists of seven members, of whom four are non-official, all appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. Coarse country cloth is manufactured to a considerable extent in the town, and it has a local trade in country produce. The population as

Sadhaura town.

Classes of revenues.	Year of account.	Payments.	Malis.	Remains.
Whole town.	1880 1881	11,208 14,744	1,970 3,222	1,238 8,522
Municipal towns.	1880 1881	11,100 11,127	—	—
	1881	10,704	—	—

ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied

houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are as follows, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census:—

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Bathinda town.

Year.	Births.			Deaths.		
	Female.	Male.	Female.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1868	—	—	—	25	24	27
1869	—	—	—	24	22	23
1870	—	—	—	23	20	20
1871	—	—	—	23	20	20
1872	36	18	13	22	22	23
1873	39	29	13	21	22	24
1874	36	29	17	21	20	20
1875	41	27	29	16	22	19
1876	44	24	20	16	22	21
1877	38	31	17	20	24	20
1878	38	18	15	18	20	24
1879	38	10	9	11	21	24
1880	38	14	11	11	21	27
1881	34	10	10	15	21	21
1882	34	19	14	21	26	21
AVERAGE	34	20	14	21	22	21

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Shikharb town.

Shikharb is situated on the Grand Trunk Road 16 miles south of Amritsar, and is the head-quarters of a thana or police jurisdiction. The town was founded by one of the followers of the Emperor Ala-ud-din Ghori about A.D. 1086. Its population, consisting principally of Muhammadans, amounts to 10,218. The founder of the Sikh family of Shikharb was one Karam Singh, who emigrated from the Mánjha in 1759. Half the estate was resumed by Government on failure of heirs in 1803. The remainder, to the value of about Rs. 9,000 a year, is shared between two cousins, representatives of another branch of the family. The estate originally formed part of the Thanesar district. The greater part of the town is well built of brick, and is ornamented by several large residences, the property of Sikh Sardars. There is an encamping-ground and an old Government rest-house for troops, which is now used as a school. The Municipal Committee consists of nine members, of whom six are non-official, all appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived entirely from octroi duties. The inhabitants of Shikharb are principally agricultural, and it has no manufactures, nor any trade beyond the local grain trade. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown

Length of enumeration.	Years of Census.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Whole town	1868 1875 1881	11,479 10,218	6,423 2,381	2,208 6,107
Municipal limits	1868 1875 1881	11,479 11,480 10,214	— — —	— — —

in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX, of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death rates per mille of population since 1868 are given on the next page, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census.

Year.	Births.			Deaths.		
	Produce.	Males.	Females.	Produce.	Males.	Females.
1886	—	—	—	2	8	4
1887	—	—	—	12	14	10
1888	—	—	—	17	19	10
1889	—	—	—	21	20	10
1890	—	—	—	23	20	10
1891	—	—	—	20	20	10
1892	—	—	—	20	20	10
1893	—	—	—	20	20	10
1894	—	—	—	20	20	10
1895	—	—	—	20	20	10
1896	—	—	—	20	20	10
1897	—	—	—	20	20	10
1898	—	—	—	20	20	10
1899	—	—	—	20	20	10
1900	—	—	—	20	20	10
1901	—	—	—	20	20	10
1902	—	—	—	20	20	10
1903	—	—	—	20	20	10
1904	—	—	—	20	20	10
1905	—	—	—	20	20	10
1906	—	—	—	20	20	10
1907	—	—	—	20	20	10
1908	—	—	—	20	20	10
1909	—	—	—	20	20	10
1910	—	—	—	20	20	10
1911	—	—	—	20	20	10
1912	—	—	—	20	20	10
1913	—	—	—	20	20	10
1914	—	—	—	20	20	10
1915	—	—	—	20	20	10
1916	—	—	—	20	20	10
1917	—	—	—	20	20	10
1918	—	—	—	20	20	10
1919	—	—	—	20	20	10
1920	—	—	—	20	20	10
1921	—	—	—	20	20	10
1922	—	—	—	20	20	10
1923	—	—	—	20	20	10
1924	—	—	—	20	20	10
1925	—	—	—	20	20	10
1926	—	—	—	20	20	10
1927	—	—	—	20	20	10
1928	—	—	—	20	20	10
1929	—	—	—	20	20	10
1930	—	—	—	20	20	10
1931	—	—	—	20	20	10
1932	—	—	—	20	20	10
1933	—	—	—	20	20	10
1934	—	—	—	20	20	10
1935	—	—	—	20	20	10
1936	—	—	—	20	20	10
1937	—	—	—	20	20	10
1938	—	—	—	20	20	10
1939	—	—	—	20	20	10
1940	—	—	—	20	20	10
1941	—	—	—	20	20	10
1942	—	—	—	20	20	10
1943	—	—	—	20	20	10
1944	—	—	—	20	20	10
1945	—	—	—	20	20	10
1946	—	—	—	20	20	10
1947	—	—	—	20	20	10
1948	—	—	—	20	20	10
1949	—	—	—	20	20	10
1950	—	—	—	20	20	10
1951	—	—	—	20	20	10
1952	—	—	—	20	20	10
1953	—	—	—	20	20	10
1954	—	—	—	20	20	10
1955	—	—	—	20	20	10
1956	—	—	—	20	20	10
1957	—	—	—	20	20	10
1958	—	—	—	20	20	10
1959	—	—	—	20	20	10
1960	—	—	—	20	20	10
1961	—	—	—	20	20	10
1962	—	—	—	20	20	10
1963	—	—	—	20	20	10
1964	—	—	—	20	20	10
1965	—	—	—	20	20	10
1966	—	—	—	20	20	10
1967	—	—	—	20	20	10
1968	—	—	—	20	20	10
1969	—	—	—	20	20	10
1970	—	—	—	20	20	10
1971	—	—	—	20	20	10
1972	—	—	—	20	20	10
1973	—	—	—	20	20	10
1974	—	—	—	20	20	10
1975	—	—	—	20	20	10
1976	—	—	—	20	20	10
1977	—	—	—	20	20	10
1978	—	—	—	20	20	10
1979	—	—	—	20	20	10
1980	—	—	—	20	20	10
1981	—	—	—	20	20	10
1982	—	—	—	20	20	10
1983	—	—	—	20	20	10
1984	—	—	—	20	20	10
1985	—	—	—	20	20	10
1986	—	—	—	20	20	10
1987	—	—	—	20	20	10
1988	—	—	—	20	20	10
1989	—	—	—	20	20	10
1990	—	—	—	20	20	10
1991	—	—	—	20	20	10
1992	—	—	—	20	20	10
1993	—	—	—	20	20	10
1994	—	—	—	20	20	10
1995	—	—	—	20	20	10
1996	—	—	—	20	20	10
1997	—	—	—	20	20	10
1998	—	—	—	20	20	10
1999	—	—	—	20	20	10
2000	—	—	—	20	20	10
2001	—	—	—	20	20	10
2002	—	—	—	20	20	10
2003	—	—	—	20	20	10
2004	—	—	—	20	20	10
2005	—	—	—	20	20	10
2006	—	—	—	20	20	10
2007	—	—	—	20	20	10
2008	—	—	—	20	20	10
2009	—	—	—	20	20	10
2010	—	—	—	20	20	10
2011	—	—	—	20	20	10
2012	—	—	—	20	20	10
2013	—	—	—	20	20	10
2014	—	—	—	20	20	10
2015	—	—	—	20	20	10
2016	—	—	—	20	20	10
2017	—	—	—	20	20	10
2018	—	—	—	20	20	10
2019	—	—	—	20	20	10
2020	—	—	—	20	20	10
2021	—	—	—	20	20	10
2022	—	—	—	20	20	10
2023	—	—	—	20	20	10
2024	—	—	—	20	20	10
2025	—	—	—	20	20	10
2026	—	—	—	20	20	10
2027	—	—	—	20	20	10
2028	—	—	—	20	20	10
2029	—	—	—	20	20	10
2030	—	—	—	20	20	10
2031	—	—	—	20	20	10
2032	—	—	—	20	20	10
2033	—	—	—	20	20	10
2034	—	—	—	20	20	10
2035	—	—	—	20	20	10
2036	—	—	—	20	20	10
2037	—	—	—	20	20	10
2038	—	—	—	20	20	10
2039	—	—	—	20	20	10
2040	—	—	—	20	20	10
2041	—	—	—	20	20	10
2042	—	—	—	20	20	10
2043	—	—	—	20	20	10
2044	—	—	—	20	20	10
2045	—	—	—	20	20	10
2046	—	—	—	20	20	10
2047	—	—	—	20	20	10
2048	—	—	—	20	20	10
2049	—	—	—	20	20	10
2050	—	—	—	20	20	10
2051	—	—	—	20	20	10
2052	—	—	—	20	20	10
2053	—	—	—	20	20	10
2054	—	—	—	20	20	10
2055	—	—	—	20	20	10
2056	—	—	—	20	20	10
2057	—	—	—	20	20	10
2058	—	—	—	20	20	10
2059	—	—	—	20	20	10
2060	—	—	—	20	20	10
2061	—	—	—	20	20	10
2062	—	—	—	20	20	10
2063	—	—	—	20	20	10
2064	—	—	—	20	20	10
2065	—	—	—	20	20	10
2066	—	—	—	20	20	10
2067	—	—	—	20	20	10
2068	—	—	—	20	20	10
2069	—	—	—	20	20	10
2070	—	—	—	20	20	10
2071	—	—	—	20	20	10
2072	—	—	—	20	20	10
2073	—	—	—	20	20	10
2074	—	—	—	20	20	10
2075	—	—	—	20	20	10
2076	—	—	—	20	20	10
2077	—	—	—	20	20	10
2078	—	—	—	20	20	10
2079	—	—	—	20	20	10
2080	—	—	—	20	20	10
2081	—	—	—	20	20	10
2082	—	—	—	20	20	10
2083	—	—	—	20	20	10
2084	—	—	—	20	20	10
2085	—	—	—	20	20	10
2086	—	—	—	20	20	10
2087	—	—	—	20	20	10
2088	—	—	—	20	20	10
2089	—	—	—	20	20	10
2090	—	—	—	20	20	10
2091	—	—	—	20	20	10
2092	—	—	—	20	20	10
2093	—	—	—	20	20	10
2094	—	—	—	20	20	10
2095	—	—	—	20	20	10
2096	—	—	—	20	20	10
2097	—	—	—	20	20	10
2098	—	—	—	20	20	10
2099	—	—	—	20	20	10
2100	—	—	—	20	20	10

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Enhabled town.

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Thānesar is situated 25 miles south of Ambala, on the Saranwati, and is one of the oldest and most celebrated places in India; though it is first mentioned under its present name of Thānesar by Hwen Thsang, the Chinese pilgrim of the seventh century. The name was originally *Sthanawara*, and is derived by General Cunningham "either from the *Sthāna*, or abode of *Isvari*, or Mahadeva, or from the junction of his names of *Sthāna* and *Isvari*, or from *Sthāna*, and *Sar*, a lake." The fame and sanctity of the spot, however, arises more from its connection with the Pāndus than from its possession of a temple of Mahadeva. This part of the history has been already alluded to. Hwen Thsang represents Thānesar in his time as the capital of a separate kingdom, 1,167 miles in circuit. The name of the king is not mentioned, but he was tributary to Kanauj. If Hwen Thsang's measurements are correct, the kingdom must have stretched from the Sutlej to the Ganges, and southwards as far as Pālipattan in the Munger district.

Chapter VI.
Towns, Municipalities, and
Cantonments.
Thānesar town.

in June 1872, although the occasion was said to be a very solemn one, and more than 100,000 people were expected, less than 22,000 paid the toll; and allowing for some who may have escaped payment, the total number can hardly have exceeded 30,000. The toll alluded to is a tax of three pie levied from each pilgrim to defray the expenses of conservancy and police. Another cause assigned for the diminished attendance is the effect of the railway communications. It is said that, whereas in former days great men used to march to Thānesar with small armies of followers and attendants, they now come by rail with a few servants to the nearest station, and return in the same way. The present town consists of an old ruined fort, about 1,200 feet square at the top, having the modern town on a mound to the east, and a suburb on another mound to the west. Altogether the old mounds occupy a space nearly a mile in length and about 2,000 feet in breadth. To the south of the town lies a space called Darrā, now open, but bearing traces of having been built over in former years, and beyond this lies the sacred lake. This bears several names: Brahma-Sar, Rāma-hrud, Vāyū or Vāyava-Sar, and Pavana-Sar. It is an oblong sheet of water, 3,546 feet in length from east to west, and 1,900 feet in breadth. It is believed that, during eclipses of the moon, the waters of all other tanks visit this tank at Thānesar, so that he who bathes in it at the moment of eclipse, obtains the additional merit of bathing in all the other tanks at the same time. For this and other reasons the great Thānesar tank is the centre of attraction for most pilgrims, but around it for many miles is holy ground. Popular belief declares the holy places connected with the Pāndavas and Kauravas, and other heroes of antiquity, to be 300 in number, and General Cunningham is inclined to believe that this number is not exaggerated. The attendance of visitors is not confined to the great festivals. At all seasons of the year, a stream of worshippers is kept up at the shrines of Thānesar and the Kurukshetra. Of the numbers of them no record can be attempted, but they probably equal during the years the numbers who attend on the occasions of the eclipse festivals.

The Municipal Committee consists of eight members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, of whom five are non-official. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. The trade of Thānesar has never been great, and such as was, has much declined since the construction of the Grand Trunk Road, which leaves Thānesar several miles to the west. The old imperial road of Muhammadan times passed through the town, and caused it to be the entrepot of the local trade. The principal inhabitants at present are Hindu priests, who support themselves by contributions collected at festival times, supplemented by the exertions of emissaries dispersed as mendicants throughout the country. The whole town and neighbourhood has a dilapidated air, and is reputed to be most unhealthy. The high death-rate, however, is undoubtedly to be attributed to some extent to the numbers of

worn-out Hindus who crawl to the Kurukshetra to die within its

Locality of enumeration.	Year of enumeration.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	7,300	4,000	3,300
	1875	6,000	3,117	2,883
Municipal limits	1868	7,300	—	—
	1875	7,171	—	—
	1881	6,000	—	—

sacred precincts. The population ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin.

Chapter VI.
Towns, Municipalities, and
Cantonments.
Thanesar town.

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Radaur is a small town containing 4,081 inhabitants, situated on the road from Thanesar to Jagadhri, 40 miles south-east of Ambala. It is the head-quarters of a *théna*, but otherwise of no importance. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, of which five are non-official, appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi collections. The

Radaur town.

Locality of enumeration.	Year of enumeration.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	4,000	2,227	2,073
	1881	4,081	2,229	1,852
Municipal limits	1868	4,000	—	—
	1875	4,000	—	—
	1881	4,081	—	—

population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population

by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Ladwa is a small municipal town, containing 4,001 inhabitants, situated 33 miles to the south-east of Ambala, on the *Lachcha* road from Pipli to Radaur. This town formerly belonged to Rāja Ajit Singh; but in 1846 his estates were confiscated in consequence of his conduct during the Lahore campaign, and pensions were granted to his two sons. The family is now extinct. An old fort, which was the residence of the Rāja, still exists, and is a substantial old building. Ladwa is the head-quarters of a *théna*, and contains a primary school. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, of which five are non-official, appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is

Ladwa town.

derived from octroi collections. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The

Locality of enumeration.	Year of enumeration.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	4,200	2,300	2,000
	1881	4,001	2,100	1,901
Municipal limits	1868	4,200	—	—
	1875	4,101	—	—
	1881	4,001	—	—

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Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Feroza town.

constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Feroza is situated on the Saraswati, 14 miles to the west of Thanesar, and is the head-quarters of a *thana*. The ancient name of this town was Prithu Daka; it stands within the boundaries of the Kurukshetra, and is regarded as second in sanctity to Thanesar alone. The town has a very picturesque appearance when viewed from the banks of the river, and contains numerous Hindu temples of elegant design and imposing appearance. The houses are built of burnt brick, and there is a palace formerly occupied by the Kaithal Raja, but now used as a rest-house for officers; a large fair is held here annually for bathing in the Saraswati, the number of persons attending being usually from 20,000 to 25,000. Both sexes come to the fair, but it is essentially a place where widows assemble to bewail the loss of their husbands, and hence women are always in the majority. The women, after performing their ablutions, assemble in circles of 30 to 50, and chant a mournful dirge, beating their thighs, breasts, and heads in concert, while one woman conducts the ceremony by giving them the tone. This goes on day after day as long as the *mela* lasts. The Saraswati contains but little water, except during the rainy season, but it is dammed up about a mile below the town, and thus water is retained for bathing. It is, however, filthy in the extreme, and before the close of the fair the stench arising from it is so great as to be hardly tolerable. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, of whom five are non-officials appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived entirely from

Locality of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town.	1881	5,937	3,738	2,199
	1882	5,419	3,335	2,084
Municipal thana.	1881	5,473	—	—
	1875	5,398	—	—
	1861	5,368	—	—

octroi duties. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the

population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Ropar town.

Ropar is the head-quarters of a sub-division of the Ambala district. It is situated on the Sutlej, 43 miles north of Ambala, and has a population of 10,826. The town is one of considerable antiquity, and was formerly known as Rāp Nagar. It formed part of the dominions of the Sikh chief Hari Singh, and in 1792 came to his son Charat Singh; his estates were confiscated in 1846 in consequence of the part taken by the family in the Sikh war of 1845. Ropar is important as being the site of the head-works of the Sarhind Canal. The Assistant Commissioner in civil charge of the sub-division has his head-quarters here. There is also an Assistant District

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Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Ropar town.

Superintendent of Police stationed here, and the usual canal staff. Two important religious fairs—one Muhammadan and the other Hindu—take place annually at Ropar. The public buildings are the Assistant Commissioner's Court, the *tehsil* and *thana*, a post office and a stajing bungalow. There is also a Government aided school and a dispensary. The Municipal Committee consists of 10 members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, of whom six are non-official. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived from octroi duties. Ropar is an important mart of exchange between the hills and plains, and carries on a considerable trade in gram, sugar and indigo. Salt is largely imported from the Salt Range Mines, and exported to the hills in return for iron, ginger, potatoes, turmeric, opium and charus. Country cloth, also, woven in the town, is largely exported to the hills. The smiths of Ropar have a reputation for the manufacture of hooks and other small articles of iron. The population as ascertained

Stages of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1861 1881	8,720 10,000	5,011 6,171	3,709 3,829
Municipal limits	1881	9,200	—	—
	1881	10,300	—	—
	1881	10,000	—	—

at the enumerations of 1861, 1871 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses, are

shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1861 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census:—

Year.	Birth Rates.			Death Rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1861	—	—	—	—	—	—
1862	—	—	—	—	—	—
1863	—	—	—	—	—	—
1864	—	—	—	—	—	—
1865	—	—	—	—	—	—
1866	—	—	—	—	—	—
1867	—	—	—	—	—	—
1868	—	—	—	—	—	—
1869	—	—	—	—	—	—
1870	—	—	—	—	—	—
1871	—	—	—	—	—	—
1872	—	—	—	—	—	—
1873	—	—	—	—	—	—
1874	—	—	—	—	—	—
1875	—	—	—	—	—	—
1876	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879	—	—	—	—	—	—
1880	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average	—	—	—	—	—	—

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Mari Māra, though not classed as a town, was till lately of some local importance. It is situated 24 miles due north of Ambala, close to the foot of the hills. Nothing is known of its

Mari Māra.

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Towns, Municipalities, and
Cantonments.

Mani Mājra.

history before the Sikh period. But after the death of Zain Khān, Governor of Sarhind, in 1762 A.D., and the break up of the Imperial power, one Gharīb Dās, a Sikh leader, seized upon 84 villages which his father had held as a revenue officer under the empire. Mani Mājra became the capital of the new principality, which was further extended by the seizure of the fortress of Pinjaur. This, however, was afterwards wrested from Mani Mājra by the Patiala Rāja. Gharīb Dās died in 1783, leaving two sons, Gopāl Singh and Parkāsh Chand. The elder of these did excellent service in 1809, and again in the Gorkha campaign of 1814. He received at his own request, in lieu of other reward, the title of Rāja. He died in 1860. The *jāgīr*, then worth Rs. 39,000 a year, finally lapsed to Government in 1875 on the death of the late Rāja Bhagwān Singh without proper heirs; and the importance of the place has since rapidly declined.

The shrine of Mansa Devi, situated a few miles to the north of the town, is yearly a centre of attraction to large numbers of worshippers. The shrine formerly was in the Nāhan territory. On one occasion, however, the stream which supplied the pilgrims with water was cut off by some of the hill tribes, and great distress occasioned. At this crisis, Gurbakhsh Singh, Rāja of Mani Mājra, most opportunely dreamed that the goddess appeared to him, and directed him to establish her shrine in his territory. He obeyed the call with alacrity, and was rewarded by the realization of considerable profit from the annual fair. As many as 40,000 people, of whom perhaps one-half are pilgrims from a distance, are computed to attend the festival, which takes place on the 21st of Chait and four following days.

The local industries are the manufacture of various articles from bamboo, and cutting mill-stones, of which a large quantity are annually turned out. A small trade also is carried on with the hills in country produce, especially ginger and spices.

APPENDIX.

The Kutāla
pargana.

The Kutāla pargana is bounded on the west by the valley of Pinjaur and on the north and east by the Nāhan or Sarmaur hills. On the south-west it projects for some distance into the plains. The town of Kutāla itself, which gives its name to the pargana, is in the plains. The hill portion, 97 square miles in extent, is almost semi-circular in shape, its base resting on the plains. Its population, at the time of Settlement, was 5,660 souls, giving an average of 58 per square mile. The hills run in two parallel ranges, continuations, apparently, of the Siwālik range of Nāhan, from south-east to north-west. Between them the ground is broken by projecting spurs, but through the bottom of the valley the Ghaggar makes its way, receiving the drainage of both the ranges. It is on these hills that the forest of Morin, already alluded to, is situated, and in the midst of it, among the spurs of the hills, lie two lakes of considerable size.

Appendix.

The Kutáha
pargana.

The elevation of the lakes is about 2,000 feet. The village and fort of Morni lie considerably higher on the mountain side. A hill divides the lakes, but there is evidently some hidden communication, for it has been noticed that when water is drawn off from one, the level of the other also is affected. The larger lake is about 600 yards long by 500 broad, and the other about 400 yards either way. The depth varies from 20 to 25 feet. The people look upon the lakes as sacred; and there is a ruined temple in honour of Krishna on the banks of the larger lake, which is yearly the scene of a considerable gathering.

The original rulers of Kutáha, as far back as tradition reaches, were certain Rájput *Thákurs*, who held it, parcelled out into 14 small estates. Each of these estates was called a *bhój*. The sub-division thus effected exists to the present day. The *bhój* is still the unit of sub-division, and each still retains much the same boundaries which it had in the old Rájput times. The *Thákurs* owed allegiance to the Rájás of Sarmaur, but at last appear to have asserted independence, whereupon the Sarmaur Rája called in the aid of some Rájput adventurers from Hindustán. Kutáha was subdued, and made over by the Rája to Partáb Chaud, one of his Rájput allies, to whom he had given his daughter in marriage. Partáb Chaud's family held Kutáha for 11 generations. The Náhan Rája then attempting to oust them, they procured help from Delhi. The leader sent to their relief was Hákím Kásim Khán. He expelled the Sarmaur Rája, but usurped the power for himself. These events took place about the middle of the 17th century. Kásim Khán's descendants ruled Kutáha for about 100 years, but were at last ousted by the Sarmaur Rája, who once more obtained possession, and held it until the beginning of the present century. He then in turn was ousted by the Gorkhás, who held possession for nearly four years. Then followed the Gorkhá campaign of 1814-15, which placed the whole of Sarmaur at the disposal of the British Government. Kutáha was bestowed upon Mir Jáfír Khán, who then represented the family of Kásim Khán, in consideration of his ancient title and certain services which he rendered during the war. His descendants still enjoy the revenues of the tract. At first they ruled it almost independently, but in 1849, Kutáha came under the reforms by which all the Cis-Sutlej chiefs lost their sovereign power. Since that time the family have been simple *jagirdars*. Their estates include the plain as well as the hill portion of the *pargana*.

The castes of the inhabitants are few. Among them the Kamots (Rájputs, but of depraved origin), Bháts (inferior Bráhmans), Gájaras, and a low caste, called Kolia, are the most important. They are a simple, quiet race, deeply devoted to their homes, and seldom visiting the plains. The proprietors are principally Kamots and Bháts. Proprietary right is cling to with more than Indian tenacity. It never dies away. A man may abscond and his family be absent for a hundred years; yet his name will be kept in remembrance, and on the return of his

Appendix.**The Kutáha
pargana.**

sons or grandsons they will be admitted again without a murmur to possession.

By religion the people of Kutáha are Hindús. There were at the time of settlement but 32 Musalmáns within their hills. Generally, they follow the orthodox Hindú law in matters of inheritance. There is, however, one curious custom among them, by which the eldest and the youngest son each receives a small portion of the father's land before division. The rest is then divided equally among them all.

Marriages are conducted according to the orthodox Hindú fashion, with the exception that the people of Kutáha are in advance of the age in the rules by which the expenses of weddings are regulated, they being made to accord with the income of the parties. Thus one of the chief motives to infanticide is wanting; and though men and boys are to the women and girls in the proportion of almost 3 to 2, yet the people are not suspected of practising this crime. Nor does polyandry, which is said to obtain in the neighbouring hills of Barmour, exist in Kutáha. The marriage tie, however, is not very closely adhered to. If a woman is displeased with her husband, she can leave his house unmolested. But she cannot take up her abode with another man, until the latter has paid to the husband the amount which he expended on his wedding. Should there be a dispute as to the amount, a village council is convened, and then if the lover will not pay, the woman must go to her father's house. As regards education, the people, though certainly backward, do their best to have their children taught to read and write. They club together and bring up teachers from the plains, and in this way a modicum of information is imparted.

The villages consist of clusters of huts, built one above the other on the hill sides. The houses are principally of stone, roughly built up with mud. They are flat roofed and in some parts two storied. In almost every house there is a bee-hive. A small hole is pierced in the outer wall, and a chamber formed for the bees inside. The people, however, do not eat the honey, but make it over to merchants who sell it in the plains.

There are no towns within the limits of the hills, and in five of the principal villages there are but 14 grain shops; nor has much been done to open up the resources of the tract, for it does not boast of a road passable even by a pony. Yet, rough as the country is, the valleys and the mountain ranges, especially their eastern slopes, are fairly cultivated. Irrigation is effected in two ways, by the waters of the Ghaggar, and by the spring and drainage water which is collected from the hill sides in rough receptacles of stone. Of wells, there are none in the whole pargana. The Ghaggar waters can of course only be applied to land lying low down in the ravines. It is conducted to it by ducts, called, here and elsewhere in this part of the country, *káls*. The water collected on the hill sides is only available at intervals varying from one to three or four days. When sufficient has accumulated, it is distributed to the fields. The Ghaggar water is most unwholesome, and carries fever,

Appendix.

The Kutáha
paragona.

spoon, and goitre to the villages irrigated by it. The land irrigated by *kálá* is styled *kutáha*, in distinction from *char*, a term which corresponds to the *barani*, or unirrigated lands of the plains. *Obae* land is further subdivided into two kinds, *toda* and *khl*. *Toda* land is that which is built up into hanging fields, one field above another, like steps against the steep hill side. *Khl* is land broken up on the highest upland slopes. *Kutáha* is mostly on a level with the river bed at the bottom of a valley, and is comparatively even. *Toda* land is irrigated sometimes from the smaller streams, which flow for a few hours only after heavy rain. The cultivation of *khl* land is peculiar, and resembles the *dahipa* cultivation practised in the hills of the Central Provinces.* The jungle is cut down and burnt, and the ashes mingled with the soil, which is then turned up with a small hoe. After one or two harvests the land lies fallow and no further attempt is made to cultivate, until the land is again covered with jungle.

Land in Kutáha is not measured. No standard, as the *bigha* or acre, is known; and the quantity of land is estimated by the amount of seed (*bij*) taken to sow it. If you ask a man how much land he cultivates, he will tell you, "so many maunds of *bij*." The quantity of seed taken to sow each field is precisely known to every cultivator, while it is only the intelligent few who know the amount of seed to the acre. The revenue is paid partly in grain and partly in money. The system of collection differs in some respects from that of the plains. Every *bhoj* has an officer styled a *karkun*, in whom centres the fiscal supervision of all the villages composing the *bhoj*. Every village has its *mokaddam*, answering, in the main, to the village headman of the plains. But all are subordinate to the *karkun*. This officer is responsible for the collection of the revenue of the whole *bhoj*. It is collected in the first instance by the *mokaddams*, but deposited with him to be conveyed to the Government Treasury. In a similar way, the joint responsibility for the revenue, in the plains confined to the village, here extends to the whole *bhoj*. The primary liability is upon the village; but, this failing, the whole *bhoj* becomes liable to make good the default.

The agricultural implements are few and simple in the extreme; the plough, which is small and has a slender point of iron; the *kari*, a small kind of hoe, principally used in the *khl* cultivation; the *daristi* or sickle, which is a very substantial instrument, and intended for lopping off branches of trees, as well as for cutting the crops; and the *kuhari* or axe. The machine for pressing the sugar-cane is unique. It is called the *sai*. Two men run up a long plank, and, by throwing all their weight on to the end of it, bring it to the ground, thus forcing down a block upon the cane, which has previously been cut into small pieces and placed beneath it. The juice runs down an inclined board into an earthenware jar placed ready to receive it.

* See Central Provinces *Quarterly*, pp. 250-1, heading "Haudia."

Appendix.

The Kutuba
persons.

The labour of cultivation in all hills of this sort is naturally very great. Apart from the labour of clearing stones from the fields, there is also the necessity for building up the side of the hill in walls, sometimes from seven to eight feet high, so as to render the cultivated surface horizontal. The building and rebuilding these walls, as from time to time they give way under heavy rains, is an immense addition to the toil of the cultivators. The crops, too, are constantly destroyed by monkeys or bears, and cattle lost by the depredations of hyenas and even of tigers. The task of building or restoring the field walls is often more than a family can accomplish alone; and for this and similar undertakings, just as in Canada a settler will summon a "Bee" to aid in building his house, these hill men combine their labour, and do quickly and easily in a few days what would occupy the whole time and attention of a single family perhaps for weeks. Such a gathering is termed a *del*. A drum is beaten in the surrounding hills, and messengers are sent here and there to collect as many men as may be required. The summoner of the *del* provides food for the helpers in the early morning, at mid-day and at night; and as soon as the job is over, they return home, satisfied with the knowledge that they too will be helped as occasion requires.

The most noticeable crops are rice, ginger, turmeric and sugar-cane. The first of these is the most lucrative, but involves much labour. It is sown in March, dies down, to all appearance, in the hot weather, and revives with the rains. Turmeric is sown in much smaller quantities; it is valuable, but, like ginger, its cultivation involves very great labour. It is sown in July and cut in November. The sugar-cane of these hills is very excellent, being of that thick kind, called *gunda*, which is so much prized in the cities of the plains for eating. It is always grown upon irrigated land, and is only planted in 4 of the 14 *dhajs*. The ordinary crops are maize, cotton, *kutthi*, *mooh*, *mauhwa*, *arad* and *chins* in the *tharfi*, and wheat, barley and gram in the *wahi*, though the last is not much cultivated. The areas bearing double crops is extraordinarily large. The forests are extensive, and contain bamboo, *har* and *chil* trees, and much *khalar*, *siarj*, *cardinalis* and *chal* grass. The cattle are of the small breed usual in the hills. Goats are numerous in the lower hills; higher up they are too much exposed to the depredations of beasts of prey.

STATISTICAL TABLES
APPENDED TO THE
GAZETTEER
OF THE
AMBALA DISTRICT.

(INDEX ON REVERSE).

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Table No. II, showing DEVELOPMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Item.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Population	—	—	—	1,509,115	—	1,507,303
Cultivated areas	—	—	—	542,125	542,799	541,300
Irrigated areas	—	—	—	131,002	159,907	174,424
Income (from Government works)	—	—	—	9,571	9,542	32,423
Assessed Land Revenue, rupees	—	—	—	12,84,854	13,47,041	13,62,919
Revenue from land, rupees	—	—	—	6,75,173	7,02,550	7,78,774
Grass revenue, rupees	—	—	—	8,84,210	10,00,809	11,21,246
Number of huns	—	—	—	499,288	499,471	502,779
„ sheep and goats	—	—	—	36,327	123,894	131,477
„ camels	—	—	—	539	821	117
Miles of metalled roads	—	—	—	294	101	431
„ unmetalled roads	—	—	—	—	100	490
„ Railways	—	—	—	50	55	67
Police staff	—	—	379	1,137	1,100	1,159
Pyrometers installed	1,771	1,779	1,872	2,267	2,306	2,552
Civil works,—number	2,799	4,794	4,678	5,117	9,133	12,122
„ —value in rupees	2,28,923	1,71,190	2,34,039	2,60,232	4,92,550	7,82,300
Municipalities,—number	—	—	—	—	1	11
„ —income in rupees	—	—	—	39,310	12,062	52,473
Dispensaries,—number of	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ —patients	—	—	—	41,364	41,777	59,084
„ —number of	—	—	191	114	60	26
„ —children	—	—	2,751	2,159	2,994	4,020

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, III, VII, XI, XV, XIX, XXI, XXV, L, LXX, and LXXI of the Administration Report.

Table No. III, showing RAINFALL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rain-gauge station.	Annual rainfall in inches of an year																	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Ambala	291	272	267	234	20	295	490	399	446	554	724	728	728	756	777	736	744	822
Jagadhri	265	274	277	254	380	340	375	349	370	422	498	500	524	540	560	576	585	600
Bygones	297	311	325	316	394	394	375	358	370	377	711	720	711	727	740	750	764	779
Khanna	327	386	322	318	325	311	448	450	371	380	403	409	409	400	400	407	420	461
Nauni	327	403	394	375	487	424	371	346	444	460	468	474	474	487	497	514	517	522
Nauni	327	403	394	375	487	424	371	346	444	460	468	474	474	487	497	514	517	522
Pipri	327	403	394	375	487	424	371	346	444	460	468	474	474	487	497	514	517	522

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the weekly rainfall statements published in the Punjab Gazette.

Table No. IIIA, showing RAINFALL at head-quarters.

MONTHS	ANNUAL AVERAGES	
	No. of rainy days in each month—1897 to 1898.	
	Rainfall in inches of an inch in each month—1897 to 1898.	
January	1	4
February	2	17
March	3	10
April	1	8
May	1	10
June	1	42
July	11	113
August	1	13
September	1	10
October	1	8
November		1
December	1	9
1st October to 1st January	1	9
1st January to 1st April	2	28
1st April to 1st October	20	204
Whole year ..	22	224

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXIV of the Revenue Report, and from page 21 of the Finance Report.

Table No. IIIB, showing RAINFALL at Tahsil Stations.

TAHSIL STATIONS	AVERAGE FALL IN INCHES OF AN INCH, FROM 1872-73 to 1897-98.			
	1st October to 1st January.	1st January to 1st April.	1st April to 1st October.	Whole year.
Jalandhar	8	22	162	432
Muzaffargarh	4	15	109	218
Rawalpindi	2	17	141	470
Faisal	3	9	111	323
Lyallpur	2	10	145	357

Note.—These figures are taken from page 26, 27 of the Finance Report.

Table No. V, showing the DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	District.	Total Ambala.	Total Karnal.	Total Jagadhri.	Total Sonapat. guz.	Total Fateh.	Total Rajp.
Total square miles	..	1,575	696	667	668	122	277
Cultivated square miles	..	1,453	595	578	580	109	259
Uncultivated square miles	..	122	101	89	88	13	17
Square miles under crops (average 1877 to 1881)	..	1,501	587	576	581	109	251
Total population	..	1,007,300	235,377	257,361	159,549	103,561	131,789
Urban population	..	146,719	87,305	4,790	13,711	10,774	27,779
Rural population	..	860,581	148,072	252,571	145,838	92,787	104,010
Total population per square mile	..	640	338	385	239	848	475
Rural population per square mile	..	514	251	317	197	739	390
Over 10,000 souls	..	9	1	1	1	1	1
5,000 to 10,000	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
1,000 to 5,000	..	14	5	3	3	1	1
500 to 1,000	..	23	10	6	6	1	1
1,000 to 2,000	..	101	26	27	13	17	26
500 to 1,000	..	279	80	87	67	45	65
Under 500	..	1,808	161	272	267	666	271
Total	..	3,225	698	271	476	631	364
Occupied houses	1 Towns 2 Villages	26,810 221,677	15,438 23,101	795 19,009	4,061 26,117	1,738 14,738	4,194 21,563
Unoccupied houses	1 Towns 2 Villages	6,493 44,996	3,204 1,166	874 12,225	692 4,596	293 2,569	1,411 9,662
Resident families	1 Towns 2 Villages	12,336 104,775	7,536 24,430	1,000 20,000	1,061 27,627	1,272 26,321	1,277 26,631

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. 1 and XVII of the Census of 1881, except the cultivated, uncultivated, and crop areas, which are taken from Tables Nos. 1 and XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. VI, showing MIGRATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Districts.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Males per 1,000 of both sexes.		Decrease of Immigrants of Towns.					
			From Towns.	From Villages.	Ambala.	Karnal.	Jagadhri.	Sonapat guz.	Fateh.	Rajp.
Delhi	3,429	220	302	431	60	18	60	18	121	101
Karnal	17,102	16,255	977	1,000	26	127	77	77	11,250	500
Mathura	6,729	5,813	916	591	411	1,000	129	64	2,000	677
Meerut	1,212	2,075	864	711	676	111	119	51	61	661
Yamunawati	6,808	1,000	580	407	1,122	119	119	11	119	4,000
Hindostan	2,519	1,000	224	786	119	119	119	119	119	119
Southam	1,001	498	224	786	119	119	119	119	119	119
Malwa	1,001	498	224	786	119	119	119	119	119	119
Lahore	1,001	498	224	786	119	119	119	119	119	119
Patna	1,001	498	224	786	119	119	119	119	119	119
Kalwa	1,001	498	224	786	119	119	119	119	119	119
W. F. and Oudh	1,001	498	224	786	119	119	119	119	119	119
Benares	1,001	498	224	786	119	119	119	119	119	119
Benares, &c.	1,001	498	224	786	119	119	119	119	119	119

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. 21 of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. VII, showing RELIGION and SEX.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Hirestent			Tombola						
	Treasure	Money	Personnel	Artists	Libraries	Regiment	Naval	Police	Deputy	Village
Treasure	1,007,203	..	..	202,477	187,869	146,610	142,552	230,201	154,082	958,33
Money	..	468,272	..	152,940	31,809	92,901	78,284	112,700	38,844	100,149
Personnel	..	..	476,801	97,480	20,013	77,323	64,130	68,541	56,267	412,732
Artists	850,017	804,000	307,708	375,124	110,445	116,973	100,804	142,182	35,423	314,356
Libraries	48,645	39,027	59,321	12,107	23,919	6,287	1,312	4,823	10,341	24,411
Regiment	1,007	772	404	870	185	294	186	29	137	140
Naval	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police	2	3	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deputy	254,139	1,05,421	145,402	77,807	22,386	40,603	33,670	62,129	42,370	147,609
Village	1,772	2,504	874	3,000	14	89	..	8	122	290
Others and un- specified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European and European Christians	2,549	1,394	711	9,406	16	17	..	6	79	..
Money	202,026	191,170	307,940	70,321	31,056	48,424	23,151	37,323	49,021	244,400
Artists	4,604	1,265	2,189	1,779	1,195	81	779	597	228	2,237
Libraries	4	6	3	..	..	8	1	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. 111, 111A, 111B and Figures 1 and 2.

Table No. VIII. showing LANGUAGES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Language.	District.	DISTRIBUTION BY TARIFFS.					
		Arrivals.	Exports.	Passengers.	Freight.	Wages.	Other.
Indians.	..	2,000	1,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Europeans.	..	100	100	100	100	100	100
Chinese.	..	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Japanese.	..	100	100	100	100	100	100
Others.	..	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total.	..	2,200	1,200	100,200	100,200	100,200	100,200

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. 22 of the Census Report for 1904.

Table No. IX, showing MAJOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIII.	Caste or tribe.	TOTAL NUMBER.			MALES, BY RELIGION.				Proportion of male of population.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Muslims.	Others.	
0	Total population	1,467,384	880,372	577,012	880,300	36,972	228	365,480	1,000
1	Castes	8,942	4,297	4,645	—	—	—	—	—
2	Jat	171,357	89,724	72,633	89,571	21,781	—	—	—
3	Malhotra	82,500	44,000	38,500	43,962	12,238	—	—	—
4	Gujar	61,572	32,500	29,072	32,500	—	—	—	—
5	Meer	84,504	44,757	39,747	44,757	—	—	—	—
6	Arora	80,000	42,000	38,000	42,000	—	—	—	—
7	Kapoor	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
8	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
9	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
10	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
11	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
12	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
13	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
14	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
15	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
16	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
17	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
18	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
19	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
20	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
21	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
22	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
23	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
24	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
25	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
26	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
27	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
28	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
29	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
30	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
31	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
32	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
33	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
34	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
35	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
36	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
37	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
38	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
39	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
40	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
41	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
42	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
43	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
44	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
45	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
46	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
47	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
48	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
49	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—
50	Mehta	12,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	—	—	—	—

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Census of 1901.

Table No. IXA, showing MINOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIII.	Caste or tribe.	TOTAL NUMBER.			Serial No. in Census Table No. VIII.	Caste or tribe.	TOTAL NUMBER.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	Mehta	1,000	500	500	1	Mehta	1,000	500	500
2	Mehta	1,000	500	500	2	Mehta	1,000	500	500
3	Mehta	1,000	500	500	3	Mehta	1,000	500	500
4	Mehta	1,000	500	500	4	Mehta	1,000	500	500
5	Mehta	1,000	500	500	5	Mehta	1,000	500	500
6	Mehta	1,000	500	500	6	Mehta	1,000	500	500
7	Mehta	1,000	500	500	7	Mehta	1,000	500	500
8	Mehta	1,000	500	500	8	Mehta	1,000	500	500
9	Mehta	1,000	500	500	9	Mehta	1,000	500	500
10	Mehta	1,000	500	500	10	Mehta	1,000	500	500
11	Mehta	1,000	500	500	11	Mehta	1,000	500	500
12	Mehta	1,000	500	500	12	Mehta	1,000	500	500
13	Mehta	1,000	500	500	13	Mehta	1,000	500	500
14	Mehta	1,000	500	500	14	Mehta	1,000	500	500
15	Mehta	1,000	500	500	15	Mehta	1,000	500	500
16	Mehta	1,000	500	500	16	Mehta	1,000	500	500
17	Mehta	1,000	500	500	17	Mehta	1,000	500	500
18	Mehta	1,000	500	500	18	Mehta	1,000	500	500
19	Mehta	1,000	500	500	19	Mehta	1,000	500	500
20	Mehta	1,000	500	500	20	Mehta	1,000	500	500
21	Mehta	1,000	500	500	21	Mehta	1,000	500	500
22	Mehta	1,000	500	500	22	Mehta	1,000	500	500
23	Mehta	1,000	500	500	23	Mehta	1,000	500	500
24	Mehta	1,000	500	500	24	Mehta	1,000	500	500
25	Mehta	1,000	500	500	25	Mehta	1,000	500	500
26	Mehta	1,000	500	500	26	Mehta	1,000	500	500
27	Mehta	1,000	500	500	27	Mehta	1,000	500	500
28	Mehta	1,000	500	500	28	Mehta	1,000	500	500
29	Mehta	1,000	500	500	29	Mehta	1,000	500	500
30	Mehta	1,000	500	500	30	Mehta	1,000	500	500
31	Mehta	1,000	500	500	31	Mehta	1,000	500	500
32	Mehta	1,000	500	500	32	Mehta	1,000	500	500
33	Mehta	1,000	500	500	33	Mehta	1,000	500	500
34	Mehta	1,000	500	500	34	Mehta	1,000	500	500
35	Mehta	1,000	500	500	35	Mehta	1,000	500	500
36	Mehta	1,000	500	500	36	Mehta	1,000	500	500
37	Mehta	1,000	500	500	37	Mehta	1,000	500	500
38	Mehta	1,000	500	500	38	Mehta	1,000	500	500
39	Mehta	1,000	500	500	39	Mehta	1,000	500	500
40	Mehta	1,000	500	500	40	Mehta	1,000	500	500
41	Mehta	1,000	500	500	41	Mehta	1,000	500	500
42	Mehta	1,000	500	500	42	Mehta	1,000	500	500
43	Mehta	1,000	500	500	43	Mehta	1,000	500	500
44	Mehta	1,000	500	500	44	Mehta	1,000	500	500
45	Mehta	1,000	500	500	45	Mehta	1,000	500	500
46	Mehta	1,000	500	500	46	Mehta	1,000	500	500
47	Mehta	1,000	500	500	47	Mehta	1,000	500	500
48	Mehta	1,000	500	500	48	Mehta	1,000	500	500
49	Mehta	1,000	500	500	49	Mehta	1,000	500	500
50	Mehta	1,000	500	500	50	Mehta	1,000	500	500

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Census of 1901.

Table No. X, showing CIVIL CONDITION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DETAILS.		Males.		Females.		Totals.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Actual Age for religious.	All religions	295,281	241,800	300,000	247,000	45,112	77,799
	Hindus	124,000	98,700	127,700	100,700	20,400	30,000
	Muslims	11,000	9,000	11,000	9,000	2,000	2,000
	Jains	100	100	100	100	0	0
	Buddhists	100	100	100	100	0	0
	Christians	77,280	43,700	71,100	51,100	10,000	22,000
	Others	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Population of every 10,000 males of each age.	All ages	4,000	3,771	4,400	4,000	722	1,000
	2-10	3,900	3,600	4,100	3,800	4	0
	10-20	3,900	3,600	4,100	3,800	20	0
	20-30	3,900	3,600	4,100	3,800	100	0
	30-40	3,900	3,600	4,100	3,800	100	0
	40-50	3,900	3,600	4,100	3,800	100	0
	50-60	3,900	3,600	4,100	3,800	100	0
	60-70	3,900	3,600	4,100	3,800	100	0
	70-80	3,900	3,600	4,100	3,800	100	0
	Over 80	3,900	3,600	4,100	3,800	100	0

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VI of the Census Report.

Table No. XI, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAR.	Total births registered.			Total deaths registered.			Total deaths from		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Children.	Small.	Adults.
1911	—	—	—	3,354	7,134	10,488	1	—	3,354
1912	—	—	—	3,354	7,134	10,488	1	—	3,354
1913	—	—	—	3,354	7,134	10,488	1	—	3,354
1914	—	—	—	3,354	7,134	10,488	1	—	3,354
1915	—	—	—	3,354	7,134	10,488	1	—	3,354
1916	—	—	—	3,354	7,134	10,488	1	—	3,354
1917	—	—	—	3,354	7,134	10,488	1	—	3,354
1918	—	—	—	3,354	7,134	10,488	1	—	3,354
1919	—	—	—	3,354	7,134	10,488	1	—	3,354
1920	—	—	—	3,354	7,134	10,488	1	—	3,354

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VII, VIII, and IX of the Census Report.

Table No. XII, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from ALL CAUSES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	Total.
January	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	11,700
February	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	10,400
March	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	9,000
April	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	7,600
May	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	6,200
June	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	4,800
July	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	3,400
August	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	2,000
September	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	600
October	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	0
November	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	0
December	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	0
Total	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Census Report.

Table No. XII, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from FEVER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Month.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Total.
January	302	754	1,599	1,722	1,698	6,075
February	473	1,020	1,757	1,748	1,675	6,673
March	473	1,119	1,717	1,711	1,675	6,695
April	423	1,112	1,717	1,711	1,675	6,638
May	1,124	1,213	1,717	1,711	1,675	6,440
June	124	1,112	1,717	1,711	1,675	6,339
July	423	1,112	1,717	1,711	1,675	6,638
August	423	1,112	1,717	1,711	1,675	6,638
September	423	1,112	1,717	1,711	1,675	6,638
October	423	1,112	1,717	1,711	1,675	6,638
November	423	1,112	1,717	1,711	1,675	6,638
December	423	1,112	1,717	1,711	1,675	6,638
Total	6,075	14,000	21,000	21,000	20,775	100,850

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Quarterly Report.

Table No. XII, showing INFIRMITIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Males.		Females.		Total.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Total.	Villages.	Total.	Villages.	Total.	Villages.	Total.	Villages.
All religions	100	100	100	100	200	200	200	200
Hindus	100	100	100	100	200	200	200	200
Muslims	100	100	100	100	200	200	200	200
Christians	100	100	100	100	200	200	200	200
Others	100	100	100	100	200	200	200	200

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XIV to XVI of the Census of 1901.

Table No. XIII, showing EDUCATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.	
	Under 15 years of age.	Over 15 years of age.	Under 15 years of age.	Over 15 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.	Over 15 years of age.	Under 15 years of age.	Over 15 years of age.
All religions	100	100	100	100	200	100	100	100	100
Hindus	100	100	100	100	200	100	100	100	100
Muslims	100	100	100	100	200	100	100	100	100
Christians	100	100	100	100	200	100	100	100	100
Others	100	100	100	100	200	100	100	100	100

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XIII of the Census of 1901.

Table No. XIV, showing detail of SURVEYED and ASSESSED AREA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.				Total area assessed.	Revenue assessed.	Value of produce at 100% of value.
	Surveyed area in districts.	Surveyed area in districts.	Surveyed area in districts.	Surveyed area in districts.	Surveyed area in districts.	Surveyed area in districts.	Surveyed area in districts.	Surveyed area in districts.			
1900-01	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1901-02	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1902-03	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total (all years)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
1900-01	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1901-02	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1902-03	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total (all years)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
1900-01	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1901-02	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1902-03	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total (all years)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Agricultural Survey, except the last column, which is taken from Table No. I of the same report.

Table No. XV, showing TENURES held direct

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NAMES OF TENURES	Wazir District				Tahsil Jalandhar				Tahsil Chhina			
	No. of villages.	No. of villages or shareholders.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Grass area in acres.	No. of villages.	No. of villages or shareholders.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Grass area in acres.	No. of villages.	No. of villages or shareholders.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Grass area in acres.
I.— <i>Extensive and some village tenures</i> 119, and 10,000 in 1000 (Bakhtnagar)												
III.— <i>Payee 1,000</i> Held by individuals as 1,000 in 1000 of families under the voluntary law.	7	7	7	8,570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV.— <i>Payee 1,500</i> paying revenue and water.	25	25	25	25,145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EMERGENCY TENURES VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.												
B.— <i>Spontaneous</i> — Paying the revenue and holding the land in common.	110	110	2,175	22,520	1	1	39	200	21	21	1,000	26,000
C.— <i>Co-owners</i> — The land and tenures being divided, those owning a share paying the revenue, subject to mortgage for the use of inheritance.	103	103	11,300	108,210	2	2	100	1,000	50	50	1,200	60,000
D.— <i>Shareholders</i> — In which possession is the revenue of right to all lands.	1,700	1,700	10,000	1,000,000	100	100	10,000	1,000,000	100	100	1,000	100,000
E.— <i>Minor tenures</i> not payable in 1000.	200	200	10,000	100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F.— <i>Producers of Government land</i> which is Government land and revenue is paid in 1000.	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
G.— <i>Government land</i> , reserved or not reserved.	0	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,000	1,000	10,000	1,000,000	100	100	10,000	1,000,000	100	100	1,000	100,000

Table No. XVII, showing GOVERNMENT LANDS.

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10
	No. Tahsils	Total Acres	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Remaining area					Average yearly income 1877-78 to 1881-82
					Under Forest Deptt. lands	Under other Dep'ts. lands	Under Deputy Commr.			
Whole District	7	13,843	11,129	1,470	1,244					
Tahsil Ambala	1	17,000	11,129							
" Thanesar	1	17,000								
" Jagadhri	1	17,000								
" Nawabgarh	1	17,000								
" Wazirpur	1	17,000								
" Bagga	1	17,000								

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Revenue Report of 1901-02.

Table No. XIX, showing LAND ACQUIRED by GOVERNMENT.

1	2	3	4
Particulars for which acquired.	Acres acquired.	Compensation paid, in rupees.	Refund of expenses, in rupees.
Roads	2,000	10,000	1,000
Canals	1,000	5,000	500
Railways	1,000	5,000	500
Government Railways	1,000	5,000	500
Ministries	1,000	5,000	500
Total	10,000	25,000	2,500

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XX, showing ACRES UNDER CROPS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Year.	Total.	Food.	Wheat.	Grain.	Grain.	Grain.	Grain.	Grain.	Grain.	Grain.	Grain.	Grain.	Grain.	Grain.
1901-02	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1902-03	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1903-04	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1904-05	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1905-06	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1906-07	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1907-08	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1908-09	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1909-10	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1910-11	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1911-12	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

AREA OF DISTRICT.

AREAS ALLOCATED FOR THE 1912 YEAR, FROM 1911-12 TO 1912-13.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.
Ambala	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Thanesar	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Jagadhri	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Nawabgarh	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Wazirpur	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Bagga	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Total	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

Note.—Data furnished by Table No. 1 and 2 of the Administrative Report.

Table No. XXI, showing RENT RATES and AVERAGE YIELD.

1		2			3
Nature of crop.		Rent per acre of land cultivated for the various crops, as it stood in 1901-02.			Average produce per acre as sold market in 1901-02.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Sa.
Wheat	Maximum	8	10	0	250
	Minimum	0	0	0	15
Indigo	Maximum	0	0	0	200
	Minimum	0	0	0	10
Cotton	Maximum	10	11	0	100
	Minimum	0	0	0	10
Sugar	Maximum	10	11	0	100
	Minimum	0	0	0	10
Opium	Maximum	10	11	0	100
	Minimum	0	0	0	10
Tobacco	Maximum	10	11	0	100
	Minimum	0	0	0	10
Wheat	Original	8	10	0	250
	Converted	0	0	0	15
Indigo	Original	0	0	0	200
	Converted	0	0	0	10
Cotton	Original	10	11	0	100
	Converted	0	0	0	10
Sugar	Original	10	11	0	100
	Converted	0	0	0	10
Opium	Original	10	11	0	100
	Converted	0	0	0	10
Tobacco	Original	10	11	0	100
	Converted	0	0	0	10
Wheat	Original	8	10	0	250
	Converted	0	0	0	15
Indigo	Original	0	0	0	200
	Converted	0	0	0	10
Cotton	Original	10	11	0	100
	Converted	0	0	0	10
Sugar	Original	10	11	0	100
	Converted	0	0	0	10
Opium	Original	10	11	0	100
	Converted	0	0	0	10
Tobacco	Original	10	11	0	100
	Converted	0	0	0	10

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI, VI of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXII, showing NUMBER of STOCK.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kind of stock.	Value received for the year.			Number for the year 1901-02.					
	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Cattle and buffaloes	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Horses	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Pigs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Goats	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sheep and goats	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Poultry	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Swine	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXIII, showing OCCUPATIONS of MALES.

Serials.	Nature of occupations.	Males above 15 years of age.			Serials.	Nature of occupations.	Males above 15 years of age.		
		Total.	VII. Agra.	Total.			Total.	VII. Agra.	Total.
1	Total population	14,328	824,939	874,794	17	Agricultural labourers	278	9,858	10,136
2	Overseers employed	67,181	297,413	364,594	18	Peasants	291	2,725	3,016
3	Agricultural, whether engaged or unengaged.	5,528	180,584	175,056	19	Cultivators and other servants	2,771	2,178	4,949
4	Civil Administration	1,049	1,957	3,006	20	Water-carriers	1,438	6,558	7,996
5	Army	4,421	103	4,524	21	Carriers and porters	1,090	6,378	7,468
6	Religion	1,829	4,303	6,132	22	Workers in coal, iron, brass, copper, &c.	1,124	2,405	3,529
7	Barbers	326	2,206	2,532	23	Workers in leather	776	408	1,184
8	Other professions	779	1,823	2,602	24	Shoemakers	847	4,155	4,992
9	Money-lenders, general traders, pedlars, &c.	1,825	2,867	4,692	25	Workers in wool and yarn	74	467	541
10	Dealers in grain and food	2,044	3,033	5,077	26	" " silk	194	54	248
11	Carriage-drivers, pedlars, &c.	302	1,897	2,199	27	" " cotton	2,516	16,787	19,303
12	Confessors, grass-grinders, &c.	1,047	467	1,514	28	" " wool	2,375	9,297	11,672
13	Carpenters and joiners	1,759	2,998	4,757	29	Textiles	512	2,393	2,905
14	Lithographers	2,176	96,014	98,190	30	Woolen and cotton in gold and silver	537	2,215	2,752
15	Female	2,158	44,200	46,358	31	Workers in iron	715	1,000	1,715
16	Unemployed	329	10,417	10,746	32	General labourers	2,026	17,754	19,780
17	Unemployed	329	10,417	10,746	33	Baggage, baggage, and the like	2,000	12,707	14,707

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXIII of the Census Report of 1911.

Table No. XXIV, showing MANUFACTURES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Wool.	Cotton.	Wool.	Wool.	Paper.	Wool.	Iron.	Wool.	Wool.	Wool.
Number of mills and large factories	123	16,461	91	80	1	2,206	2,421	100	40	400
Number of persons employed in large works	202	21,410	800	80	80	100	100	100	100	100
Number of persons employed in small works or independent artisans	302	21,410	800	80	80	100	100	100	100	100
Value of goods in large works	30,500	30,500	30,500	30,500	30,500	30,500	30,500	30,500	30,500	30,500
Estimated annual production of all works in region	14,730	8,41,321	27,874	10,472	1,047	1,04,000	1,04,000	1,04,000	1,04,000	1,04,000
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Wool.	Wool.	Wool.	Wool.	Wool.	Wool.	Wool.	Wool.	Wool.	Wool.
Number of mills and large factories	123	16,461	91	80	1	2,206	2,421	100	40	400
Number of persons employed in large works	202	21,410	800	80	80	100	100	100	100	100
Number of persons employed in small works or independent artisans	302	21,410	800	80	80	100	100	100	100	100
Value of goods in large works	30,500	30,500	30,500	30,500	30,500	30,500	30,500	30,500	30,500	30,500
Estimated annual production of all works in region	14,730	8,41,321	27,874	10,472	1,047	1,04,000	1,04,000	1,04,000	1,04,000	1,04,000

Note.—These figures are taken from the Report on Industrial Trade and Manufactures for 1911-12.

Table No. XXX, showing ASSIGNED AND REVENUE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TAHSIL.	TOTAL AREA AND REVENUE ASSIGNED.								Proportion to Assessment.	
	Whole Village.		Fractional parts of Villages.		Pura.		Purab.		In proportion.	
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.
Amritsar	79,393	29,929	37,413	22,229	6,110	2,777	111,497	36,794	107,660	34,545
Khanna	10,573	30,074	25,790	32,694	2,267	6,311	101,411	100,907	129,470	145,146
Supaul	23,410	22,210	22,210	22,210	6,110	6,110	146,177	147,070	129,444	105,642
Seemangarh	11,149	26,860	22,227	12,770	2,192	4,770	67,019	52,750	94,009	75,577
Thal	70,174	40,091	27,211	44,800	2,441	1,000	100,000	30,000	17,000	24,000
Rajpura	15,574	21,227	17,220	17,220	2,441	2,267	100,000	10,000	10,000	12,000
Total District	202,209	362,441	140,222	136,948	19,560	20,104	662,794	544,071	624,601	511,914

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TAHSIL.	Period of Assessment.—Continued.								No. of Assessment.					
	For one year.		For more than one year.		During continuance of British rule.		During continuance of British rule.		In proportion.	For one year.	For more than one year.	During continuance.	During continuance.	Total.
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.						
Amritsar	—	2,267	2,267	2,267	324	372	—	—	1,000	420	970	110	—	1,000
Khanna	—	2,141	2,141	2,141	244	244	—	—	1,000	810	600	220	—	1,000
Supaul	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	177	177	—	—	1,000	320	320	360	—	1,000
Seemangarh	729	—	2,171	2,171	244	244	—	—	1,000	310	274	100	—	1,000
Thal	1,074	2,171	2,171	2,171	244	244	—	—	1,000	320	240	—	—	1,000
Rajpura	—	1,000	2,221	2,221	222	222	—	—	1,000	321	222	100	—	1,000
Total District	4,277	6,414	20,441	19,762	1,000	1,000	—	—	1,000	1,000	6,000	1,000	—	17,440

Source.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII of the Revenue Report for 1911-12.

Table No. XXXI, showing BALANCES, REMISSIONS and TAKAVI.

YEAR.	Balances of land revenue in rupees.		Proportions of land revenue in rupees to total revenue in rupees.	Takes of advances in rupees.
	Fixed charges.	Fluctuating and special charges in rupees.		
1900-01	—	—	—	—
1901-02	—	—	—	—
1902-03	—	—	—	—
1903-04	—	—	—	—
1904-05	—	—	—	—
1905-06	—	—	—	—
1906-07	—	—	—	—
1907-08	—	—	—	—
1908-09	—	—	—	—
1909-10	—	—	—	—
1910-11	—	—	—	—
1911-12	—	—	—	—
1912-13	—	—	—	—
1913-14	—	—	—	—
1914-15	—	—	—	—
1915-16	—	—	—	—
1916-17	—	—	—	—
1917-18	—	—	—	—
1918-19	—	—	—	—
1919-20	—	—	—	—
1920-21	—	—	—	—
1921-22	—	—	—	—
1922-23	—	—	—	—
1923-24	—	—	—	—
1924-25	—	—	—	—
1925-26	—	—	—	—
1926-27	—	—	—	—
1927-28	—	—	—	—
1928-29	—	—	—	—
1929-30	—	—	—	—
1930-31	—	—	—	—

Source.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. 1, 16, 17, 18, and 19 of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXXII, showing SALES and MORTGAGES of LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAR.	SALES OF LAND.						MORTGAGES OF LAND.		
	Agriculturists.			Non-Agriculturists.			Agriculturists.		
	No. of sales.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of sales.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of sales.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
DISTRICT FINANCE.									
Total of 5 years—1872-73 to 1876-77	1,538	79,770	5,76,693	—	—	—	6,229	87,100	8,43,907
Total of 5 years—1875-76 to 1877-78	419	5,363	1,27,200	371	4,677	1,01,864	1,200	1,664	1,24,000
1872-73	236	2,238	39,147	—	—	—	431	1,383	40,747
1873-74	234	1,844	70,722	—	—	—	437	1,607	74,500
1874-75	231	1,801	28,500	—	—	—	430	1,561	1,40,000
1875-76	240	1,622	30,201	—	—	—	423	1,149	1,40,000
Tribute and 3 years—1877-78 to 1881-82									
Total Ambala	144	543	31,770	270	1,500	33,619	544	3,203	36,000
“ Khosar	107	476	48,321	261	777	26,000	409	1,977	1,50,000
“ Jagadhari	213	1,391	1,16,423	474	3,271	1,00,000	200	3,226	60,000
“ Sarangpur	70	544	25,507	147	1,100	57,319	237	2,111	1,71,000
“ Pipal	237	1,004	72,123	309	1,197	66,317	336	1,574	41,000
“ Bagpat	70	100	23,500	169	608	46,000	317	2,200	40,000

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
YEAR.	MORTGAGES TO LAND—continued.			MORTGAGES TO NON-AGRICULTURIST LAND.					
	Non-Agriculturists.			Agriculturists.		Non-Agriculturists.			
	No. of sales.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of sales.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of sales.	Mortgage money.	
DISTRICT FINANCE.									
Total of 5 years—1872-73 to 1877-78	5,129	23,427	5,74,000	312	5,327	99,945	220	2,400	23,410
1872-73	1,245	7,444	545,010	84	322	11,300	120	104	11,700
1873-74	940	5,146	6,50,220	149	2,354	34,000	177	1,000	20,000
1874-75	702	6,518	1,08,794	240	870	22,010	164	1,200	34,000
1875-76	740	6,573	1,07,120	219	1,300	30,120	277	2,007	22,000
Tribute and 3 years—1877-78 to 1881-82									
Total Ambala	1,740	6,494	5,74,000	259	1,540	24,671	40	1,301	31,000
“ Khosar	1,070	4,477	2,50,000	40	403	10,000	107	600	20,000
“ Jagadhari	440	4,465	1,57,000	41	1,171	17,000	79	407	11,000
“ Sarangpur	617	5,747	1,27,410	70	1,000	11,000	40	500	10,000
“ Pipal	380	4,976	1,36,171	30	271	5,250	44	1,074	20,000
“ Bagpat	279	3,069	1,02,579	38	315	10,320	130	600	22,000

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXIV and XXV of the Revenue Report. Deductions for transfers by agriculturists and others, and no figures for redemption are available before 1874-75. The figures for mortgage money include all sales and mortgages.

Table No. XXXIII, showing SALE of STAMPS and REGISTRATION of DEEDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
YEAR.	INCOME FROM SALE OF STAMPS.				OPERATIONS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.								
	Amount in Rupees.		In Lakhs and Annas.		No. of deeds registered.				Value of property registered, in Rupees.				
	Actual.	Mean.	Actual.	Mean.	Yielding the mortgage for 10 years.	Yielding the mortgage for 20 years.	Money Mortgage.	Total of all deeds.	Immovable property.	Movable property.	Money charges.	Total value of all deeds.	
1877-78	1,10,000	5,320	5,04,000	22,000	4,200	—	1,000	5,200	11,72,000	11,000	1,77,000	13,49,000	
1878-79	1,14,000	5,400	5,00,000	22,000	5,000	—	1,000	6,000	12,00,000	11,000	1,77,000	13,88,000	
1879-80	1,00,000	5,300	4,50,000	22,000	5,000	—	1,000	6,000	12,00,000	11,000	1,77,000	13,88,000	
1880-81	1,00,000	5,300	4,50,000	22,000	5,000	—	1,000	6,000	12,00,000	11,000	1,77,000	13,88,000	
1881-82	1,10,000	5,300	5,00,000	22,000	5,000	—	1,000	6,000	12,00,000	11,000	1,77,000	13,88,000	

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendix A of the Stamp and Table No. II and III of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIII, showing REGISTRATIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Summary of Trade registered.					
	1903-04.			1902-03.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Register of Movable Sub-Register of Movable Movable Chattels Motor Juggeries Khanas Nawabgahs Pig Horse Dairy	485 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270	411 244 244 244 244 244 244 244 244	896 514 514 514 514 514 514 514 514	11 473 473 473 473 473 473 473 473	1 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94	12 567 567 567 567 567 567 567 567
Total of District	2,339	3,311	5,650	2,339	3,311	5,650

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. 1 of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIV, showing LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
YEAR.	Summary of License Tax Collections at each District Office.												Total Amount of License Tax Collected.	Total Amount of License Tax Paid.	Number of License Holders in District Office.
	Class I.				Class II.				Class III.						
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4			
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.			
1903-04.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,302	10,916	1,386
1902-03.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,779	10,441	1,338
1901-02.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,779	10,441	1,338
1900-01.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,779	10,441	1,338
Total Movable Tax 1903-04.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,302	10,916	1,386
Total Movable Tax 1902-03.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,779	10,441	1,338
Total Movable Tax 1901-02.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,779	10,441	1,338
Total Movable Tax 1900-01.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,779	10,441	1,338
Total Movable Tax 1903-04.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,302	10,916	1,386
Total Movable Tax 1902-03.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,779	10,441	1,338
Total Movable Tax 1901-02.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,779	10,441	1,338
Total Movable Tax 1900-01.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,779	10,441	1,338
Total Movable Tax 1903-04.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,302	10,916	1,386
Total Movable Tax 1902-03.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,779	10,441	1,338
Total Movable Tax 1901-02.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,779	10,441	1,338
Total Movable Tax 1900-01.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,779	10,441	1,338

Table No. XXXV, showing EXCISE STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
YEAR.	FERMENTED LIQUORS					INTOXICATING DRUGS					EXCISE REVENUE FROM					
	Type of distillery establishment	No. of distilleries		Consumption in district.		No. of cases made.	Consumption in district.		Opium.	Cannabis.	Hemp and Cannabis.	Total Amount of Revenue.	Average.	Total.		
		Country distilleries.	Municipal distilleries.	Home.	Consumption of spirits.		Opium.	Cannabis.								
															Opium.	Cannabis.
1911-12.	3	25	12	1,003	9,714	90	51	114	493	49	29	26,967	95,373	17,273		
1910-11.	3	26	12	1,001	9,623	90	50	114	478	47	27	26,721	94,791	17,233		
1909-10.	3	24	12	1,001	9,600	91	50	114	471	47	27	26,601	94,591	17,203		
1908-09.	3	23	12	1,001	9,577	91	50	114	464	47	27	26,481	94,391	17,173		
1907-08.	3	22	12	1,001	9,554	91	50	114	457	47	27	26,361	94,191	17,143		
1906-05.	3	20	12	1,001	9,531	91	50	114	450	47	27	26,241	93,991	17,113		
TOTAL Average	3	24	12	1,001	9,554	90	50	114	464	47	27	26,714	94,914	17,203		

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Table No. XXXVI, showing DISTRICT FUNDS.

[illegible]

Thus, the two forms are taken from Appendix A and B to the Federal Reserve of District Federal Reserve.

Table No. XXXVII. showing GOVERNMENT and AIDED SCHOOLS.

[illegible]

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1977-78	1976-77	1975-76	1974-75	1973-74	1972-73	1971-72	1970-71	1969-70	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08	1906-07	1905-06	1904-05	1903-04	1902-03	1901-02	1900-01	1899-00	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80	1878-79	1877-78	1876-77	1875-76	1874-75	1873-74	1872-73	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-69	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61	1859-60	1858-59	1857-58	1856-57	1855-56	1854-55	1853-54	1852-53	1851-52	1850-51	1849-50	1848-49	1847-48	1846-47	1845-46	1844-45	1843-44	1842-43	1841-42	1840-41	1839-40	1838-39	1837-38	1836-37	1835-36	1834-35	1833-34	1832-33	1831-32	1830-31	1829-30	1828-29	1827-28	1826-27	1825-26	1824-25	1823-24	1822-23	1821-22	1820-21	1819-20	1818-19	1817-18	1816-17	1815-16	1814-15	1813-14	1812-13	1811-12	1810-11	1809-10	1808-09	1807-08	1806-07	1805-06	1804-05	1803-04	1802-03	1801-02	1800-01	1799-00	1798-99	1797-98	1796-97	1795-96	1794-95	1793-94	1792-93	1791-92	1790-91	1789-90	1788-89	1787-88	1786-87	1785-86	1784-85	1783-84	1782-83	1781-82	1780-81	1779-80	1778-79	1777-78	1776-77	1775-76	1774-75	1773-74	1772-73	1771-72	1770-71	1769-70	1768-69	1767-68	1766-67	1765-66	1764-65	1763-64	1762-63	1761-62	1760-61	1759-60	1758-59	1757-58	1756-57	1755-56	1754-55	1753-54	1752-53	1751-52	1750-51	1749-50	1748-49	1747-48	1746-47	1745-46	1744-45	1743-44	1742-43	1741-42	1740-41	1739-40	1738-39	1737-38	1736-37	1735-36	1734-35	1733-34	1732-33	1731-32	1730-31	1729-30	1728-29	1727-28	1726-27	1725-26	1724-25	1723-24	1722-23	1721-22	1720-21	1719-20	1718-19	1717-18	1716-17	1715-16	1714-15	1713-14	1712-13	1711-12	1710-11	1709-10	1708-09	1707-08	1706-07	1705-06	1704-05	1703-04	1702-03	1701-02	1700-01	1699-00	1698-99	1697-98	1696-97	1695-96	1694-95	1693-94	1692-93	1691-92	1690-91	1689-90	1688-89	1687-88	1686-87	1685-86	1684-85	1683-84	1682-83	1681-82	1680-81	1679-80	1678-79	1677-78	1676-77	1675-76	1674-75	1673-74	1672-73	1671-72	1670-71	1669-70	1668-69	1667-68	1666-67	1665-66	1664-65	1663-64	1662-63	1661-62	1660-61	1659-60	1658-59	1657-58	1656-57	1655-56	1654-55	1653-54	1652-53	1651-52	1650-51	1649-50	1648-49	1647-48	1646-47	1645-46	1644-45	1643-44	1642-43	1641-42	1640-41	1639-40	1638-39	1637-38	1636-37	1635-36	1634-35	1633-34	1632-33	1631-32	1630-31	1629-30	1628-29	1627-28	1626-27	1625-26	1624-25	1623-24	1622-23	1621-22	1620-21	1619-20	1618-19	1617-18	1616-17	1615-16	1614-15	1613-14	1612-13	1611-12	1610-11	1609-10	1608-09	1607-08	1606-07	1605-06	1604-05	1603-04	1602-03	1601-02	1600-01	1599-00	1598-99	1597-98	1596-97	1595-96	1594-95	1593-94	1592-93	1591-92	1590-91	1589-90	1588-89	1587-88	1586-87	1585-86	1584-85	1583-84	1582-83	1581-82	1580-81	1579-80	1578-79	1577-78	1576-77	1575-76	1574-75	1573-74	1572-73	1571-72	1570-71	1569-70	1568-69	1567-68	1566-67	1565-66	1564-65	1563-64	1562-63	1561-62	1560-61	1559-60	1558-59	1557-58	1556-57	1555-56	1554-55	1553-54	1552-53	1551-52	1550-51	1549-50	1548-49	1547-48	1546-47	1545-46	1544-45	1543-44	1542-43	1541-42	1540-41	1539-40	1538-39	1537-38	1536-37	1535-36	1534-35	1533-34	1532-33	1531-32	1530-31	1529-30	1528-29	1527-28	1526-27	1525-26	1524-25	1523-24	1522-23	1521-22	1520-21	1519-20	1518-19	1517-18	1516-17	1515-16	1514-15	1513-14	1512-13	1511-12	1510-11	1509-10	1508-09	1507-08	1506-07	1505-06	1504-05	1503-04	1502-03	1501-02	1500-01	1499-00	1498-99	1497-98	1496-97	1495-96	1494-95	1493-94	1492-93	1491-92	1490-91	1489-90	1488-89	1487-88	1486-87	1485-86	1484-85	1483-84	1482-83	1481-82	1480-81	1479-80	1478-79	1477-78	1476-77	1475-76	1474-75	1473-74	1472-73	1471-72	1470-71	1469-70	1468-69	1467-68	1466-67	1465-66	1464-65	1463-64	1462-63	1461-62	1460-61	1459-60	1458-59	1457-58	1456-57	1455-56	1454-55	1453-54	1452-53	1451-52	1450-51	1449-50	1448-49	1447-48	1446-47	1445-46	1444-45	1443-44	1442-43	1441-42	1440-41	1439-40	1438-39	1437-38	1436-37	1435-36	1434-35	1433-34	1432-33	1431-32	1430-31	1429-30	1428-29	1427-28	1426-27	1425-26	1424-25	1423-24	1422-23	1421-22	1420-21	1419-20	1418-19	1417-18	1416-17	1415-16	1414-15	1413-14	1412-13	1411-12	1410-11	1409-10	1408-09	1407-08	1406-07	1405-06	1404-05	1403-04	1402-03	1401-02	1400-01	1399-00	1398-99	1397-98	1396-97	1395-96	1394-95	1393-94	1392-93	1391-92	1390-91	1389-90	1388-89	1387-88	1386-87	1385-86	1384-85	1383-84	1382-83	1381-82	1380-81	1379-80	1378-79	1377-78	1376-77	1375-76	1374-75	1373-74	1372-73	1371-72	1370-71	1369-70	1368-69	1367-68	1366-67	1365-66	1364-65	1363-64	1362-63	1361-62	1360-61	1359-60	1358-59	1357-58	1356-57	1355-56	1354-55	1353-54	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For example, *Arctostaphylos* and *Juniperus* are not included in these groups.

Table No. XXXVIII, showing the working of DISPENSARIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	Number of Patients treated.														
		Males					Females					Children				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Arwalah	C. H.	10,644	14,200	14,731	11,346	18,272	1,790	2,794	3,990	5,770	5,771	5,479	3,790	2,341	2,398	2,149
Bages	2nd.	1,307	9,440	9,598	9,922	10,391	1,439	1,896	1,410	1,317	1,311	1,009	1,177	1,121	891	898
Sagailah	2nd.	6,710	8,040	10,499	10,487	11,890	2,500	2,419	2,372	2,401	2,189	1,717	2,800	3,070	2,310	2,500
Thakore	2nd.	4,194	7,479	9,590	7,779	9,004	3,388	2,321	2,223	2,494	2,397	879	1,000	899	1,960	2,000
Bedlaure	2nd.	—	6,507	8,894	4,848	8,239	—	2,673	2,302	3,404	2,903	—	2,412	1,520	1,076	1,300
Total		22,855	47,666	43,222	36,311	53,376	7,329	14,711	14,079	15,467	15,571	8,496	9,790	10,941	12,000	12,007
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	Total Patients.														
		Total Patients.					Indian Patients.					Expenditure in Rupees.				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Arwalah	C. H.	14,300	19,317	24,007	19,470	28,540	600	900	1,100	1,700	2,000	4,300	4,500	5,700	7,740	6,917
Bages	2nd.	12,400	11,340	11,801	11,811	12,779	310	345	307	284	254	7,407	7,200	9,804	8,323	8,608
Sagailah	2nd.	12,710	15,184	19,200	19,945	27,700	250	317	321	323	349	2,500	2,200	2,470	2,400	2,501
Thakore	2nd.	7,190	11,800	12,000	10,077	12,070	800	741	872	173	250	1,500	1,200	1,540	1,771	1,800
Bedlaure	2nd.	—	10,400	11,184	6,000	10,000	—	710	840	104	142	—	1,210	1,200	1,400	1,700
Total		44,500	57,641	70,000	70,000	83,000	1,960	2,612	2,500	1,770	1,940	11,770	10,800	14,000	14,000	14,000

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. II, IV, and V of the Dispensary Report.

Table No. XXXIX, showing CIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	Facts in Civil suits concerning				Facts in cases of Revenue suits			Number of Revenue suits.
	Money or movable property.	Real and immovable property.	Land and revenue, and other matters.	Total.	Land.	Other matters.	Total.	
1875	71,804	59	1,871	12,000	12,110	7,70,000	7,82,000	12,000
1876	10,000	94	1,400	12,000	12,000	8,20,000	8,32,000	12,000
1877	8,000	114	1,200	11,700	11,800	8,00,000	8,12,000	12,000
1878	6,000	277	1,400	11,000	11,000	11,00,000	11,12,000	12,000
1879	8,000	251	1,747	10,000	10,000	8,00,000	8,12,000	12,000

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. VI and VII of the Civil Reports for 1875 to 1879, and Nos. II and III of the Reports on Civil Justice for 1875 and 1879.

* Facts based on Revenue suits are estimated from these returns, on details of the value of the property being available.

Table No. XL, showing CRIMINAL TRIALS

1		2	3	4	5	6
DETAILS.		1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
Persons tried.	Brought to trial	5,759	6,160	6,802	6,544	5,995
	(Indicted)	5,716	5,257	5,801	5,504	5,119
	Accepted	290	1,903	991	590	604
	Dismissed	2,846	4,554	7,401	5,351	5,790
	Committed or referred	20	14	12	20	25
Cases disposed of.	Remission cases (summary)	..	..	..	1,164	1,300
	(summary)	..	..	..	167	12
	Warrant cases (summary)	..	..	..	1,146	1,278
	(summary)	..	..	..	177	12
Total cases disposed of		5,182	5,039	5,721	5,604	5,377
Number of persons sentenced to	Death	6	7	5	4	3
	Imprisonment for life	7	2	9	4	4
	For a term	7	1	..	..	..
	Total sentenced	..	..	..	..	..
	Five months or less	5,101	4,900	4,400	4,541	4,175
	30 to 50 days	112	548	271	193	277
	60 to 120 "	82	47	20	35	20
	120 to 240 "	5	10	11	16	4
	240 to 1,000 "	..	1	..	..	..
	Over 1,000 days	..	..	..	..	..
	Imprisonment under 6 months	812	490	214	441	277
	3 months to 1 year	200	214	200	200	276
	over 1 year	47	12	14	5	2
	Whipping	178	200	110	218	30
	Find sentence of the court	..	..	..	..	..
	Imprisonment for less than 6 months	21	27	4	21	42
	Over 6 months but not behaviour	220	247	204	200	147

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statements Nos. III and IV of the Criminal Reports for 1872 to 1876, and Nos. IV and V of the Criminal Reports for 1876 and 1877.

Table No. XLI, showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nature of offence.	Number of cases (including suits)					Number of persons accused or sentenced					Number of persons convicted				
	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
Robbing or unlawful assembly	14	9	11	8	9	151	80	80	40	81	26	80	43	28	45
Harassment and attempts to ruin life	4	10	6	4	19	11	21	14	12	31	3	4	8	11	10
Total serious offences against the person	18	19	17	12	28	162	101	94	52	112	29	84	51	39	55
Aggravated criminal offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total serious offences against property	278	274	420	327	379	324	323	220	180	188	220	224	165	130	131
Total minor offences against the person	100	81	80	28	48	102	45	86	40	70	71	32	28	21	10
Crimes of blood	102	100	82	37	57	107	113	84	50	61	58	28	12	11	14
Total minor offences against property	1,224	1,400	807	575	573	1,145	1,400	800	550	557	824	818	367	173	128
Total cognizable offences	2,200	2,124	1,300	1,012	1,049	2,207	2,124	1,270	1,120	1,200	1,092	1,086	550	323	263
Flouting lawful authority, offences	2	3	1	..	2	40	41	26	..	22	30	15	12	..	20
Offences relating to marriage	14	4	9	14	7	8	12	14	10	4	4	7	8	14	4
Total non-cognizable offences	14	7	10	14	9	48	53	40	20	26	34	22	20	24	24
GRAND TOTAL of offences	2,214	2,131	1,310	1,026	1,058	2,255	2,177	1,310	1,140	1,226	1,126	1,108	570	347	287

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statements A & B of Police Reports.

Table No. XLII, showing CONVICTS in AMBALA GAOL.

YEAR.	No. in custody beginning of the year.		No. discharged during the year.		Religion of convicts.			Previous occupation of male convicts.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Muslimans.	Hindus.	Unaffiliated.	Criminal.	Professional.	Service.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Industrial.
1877-78	438	114	400	100	210	210	118	34	44	11	11	11	2
1878-79	405	114	380	100	210	210	118	34	44	11	11	11	2
1879-80	400	114	380	100	210	210	118	34	44	11	11	11	2
1880-81	400	114	380	100	210	210	118	34	44	11	11	11	2
1881-82	400	114	380	100	210	210	118	34	44	11	11	11	2

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLIII Showing CONVICTS in the RUPAR GAOL.

YEAR.	No. in custody beginning of the year.		No. discharged during the year.		Religion of convicts.			Previous occupation of male convicts.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Muslimans.	Hindus.	Unaffiliated.	Criminal.	Professional.	Service.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Industrial.
1877-78	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1878-79	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1879-80	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1880-81	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1881-82	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLIII, showing the POPULATION of TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Town.	Town.	Total population.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Jains.	Manikyas.	Other religions.	No. of European houses.	Population per 100 European houses.
Ambala	Ambala	87,489	84,909	1,667	410	27,111	4,800	22,474	387
Kharar	Kharar	4,488	2,808	71	30	1,629	2	140	117
Jagadhri	Jagadhri	21,889	9,212	60	724	2,300	11	5,054	239
	Badli	7,111	5,304	154	110	2,152	—	1,079	244
	Badliwala	4,471	4,000	100	100	4,901	—	1,000	311
Karnalpur	Karnalpur	10,714	8,900	603	1	1,210	—	1,000	107
Phag	Phag	5,000	4,100	100	11	1,789	—	1,000	177
	Phagwara	4,000	2,400	70	—	1,530	—	1,000	153
	Lahura	2,100	2,100	10	1	100	—	100	100
	Phagwara	2,000	2,000	10	—	100	—	100	100
Bangar	Bangar	10,000	4,500	200	100	5,100	11	1,000	417

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1921.

Table No. XLIV, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS for TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TOWN.	Sex.	Total population of the town at the Census of 1921.	Total births registered during the year						Total deaths registered during the year				
		1921.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Ambala	Male	14,117	104	600	463	570	469	271	600	420	600	200	200
	Female	11,779	812	600	577	470	304	307	600	420	600	270	200
Jagadhri	Male	4,507	221	307	189	220	302	122	310	420	300	100	100
	Female	5,200	121	100	120	120	300	120	120	120	120	120	120
Phagwara	Male	4,500	200	120	120	120	120	90	120	120	120	120	120
	Female	2,000	121	100	90	120	100	80	120	120	120	120	120
Badliwala	Male	4,511	220	370	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
	Female	3,200	100	100	100	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Bangar	Male	5,000	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Female	4,000	10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. LVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLV. showing MUNICIPAL INCOME.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Assessed.	Unassessed.	Industries.	House.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.
Class of Municipality.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.
1870-71	12,128	3,400	2,500	2,300	2,200	2,400	2,400	2,410			
1871-72	12,228	3,404	2,500	2,300	2,210	2,410	2,410	2,420			
1872-73	12,408	3,420	2,510	2,310	2,220	2,420	2,420	2,430			
1873-74	12,507	3,428	2,512	2,312	2,222	2,422	2,422	2,432			
1874-75	12,591	3,431	2,515	2,315	2,225	2,425	2,425	2,435	1,200	1,200	2,500
1875-76	12,643	3,433	2,517	2,317	2,227	2,427	2,427	2,437	1,200	1,200	2,500
1876-77	12,688	3,436	2,520	2,320	2,230	2,430	2,430	2,440	1,200	1,200	2,500
1877-78	12,733	3,439	2,523	2,323	2,233	2,433	2,433	2,443	1,200	1,200	2,500
1878-79	12,778	3,442	2,526	2,326	2,236	2,436	2,436	2,446	1,200	1,200	2,500
1879-80	12,823	3,445	2,529	2,329	2,239	2,439	2,439	2,449	1,200	1,200	2,500
1880-81	12,868	3,448	2,532	2,332	2,242	2,442	2,442	2,452	1,200	1,200	2,500
1881-82	12,913	3,451	2,535	2,335	2,245	2,445	2,445	2,455	1,200	1,200	2,500

Table No. XLVI, showing DISTANCES.

[illegible]





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